

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXIV.—No. 610.

MARCH 15, 1862.

Price 3d.; stamped 4d.

CIVIL SERVICE of INDIA.—An OPEN COMPETITION for not less than 90 appointments, will be held in June or July next. Copies of the regulations may be obtained on application to the Civil Service Commissioners, to whom the names of those intending to compete should be sent, with evidence of age, &c., on or before the 1st May.

DR. GEORGE SWINEY'S LECTURER ON GEOLOGY.—The Trustees of the British Museum intend in May next to APPOINT a LECTURER on this foundation. The office is tenable for five years; the stipend £140. a year. The lectures to be delivered in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, at public places to be hereafter appointed. Candidates must have taken the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Edinburgh. Certificates to this effect, and other testimonials as to qualification, are to be transmitted to the Principal Librarian of the British Museum, not later than the 15th of April next.

A. PANIZZI, Principal Librarian.

THE MAIL TESTIMONIAL FUND.—Chairman, John Crossley, Esq., of Halifax; Treasurer, Geo. J. Cockeral, Esq., Sheriff of London and Middlesex; Hon. Secs., Stafford Allen, Esq., John Cook, jun., Esq., and W. Heaton, Esq. (editor of the *Freeman*). Bankers, Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths. The amount already promised exceeds 3000*l.* The list will shortly be published.

Attendance daily at 14, Cornhill (Office 23), London, E.C.

MEMORIAL FUND.—His late Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT. President, The Right Hon. W.M. CUBITT, Lord Mayor. Subscriptions received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house; and by all the London bankers. A sub-Committee sits daily at the Mansion-house.

MICHAEL GIBBS,
S. E. GOODMAN,
SAMUEL BROWN, Hon. Secs.

Mansion-house, E.C., March 11, 1862.

BUNYAN MEMORIAL.—President, The Right Hon. the EARL of SHAFTESBURY. The admirers of the "Immortal Dreamer" are respectfully informed that steps have been taken for the immediate execution of the MEMORIAL in Bunhill-fields Burying-ground, City-road, and that all who have not already contributed, and are willing to do so, must forward their subscriptions to the London and County Bank, No. 441, Oxford-street; or to the Secretary, B. R. GREEN, 41, Fitzroy-square, on or before the 31st inst. JOHN HIRST, Hon. Sec.

QUEKETT MEMORIAL FUND.—Already Subscribed, 588*l.* 10*s.* The money to be invested in the hands of Trustees for the Benefit of the Four Sons of the late Professor Quekett, F.R.S., when their School Education is complete.

Working Committee.—Professor Owen, F.R.S.; The Hon. and Rev. Lord S. G. Osborne; Professor George Busk, F.R.S.; Dr. Bence Jones, F.R.S.; Frankland Buckland, Esq., M.A., M.R.C.S.; Dr. Lionel S. Beale, F.R.S., Hon. Sec., King's College, London.—Subscription Lists forwarded on application. Bankers—Messrs. Twining, Strand.

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EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1849.

64, Cornhill, E.C. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

THE PRESS.

THE ADVERTISER, who has been employed on a Leading London Daily Newspaper, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT as READER or SUB-EDITOR. Can translate French, German, and Spanish. Address, "E. M." 6, Brecknock-place, Camden-town, N.W.

WANTED, LITERARY EMPLOYMENT—to make Digests of Literary Matter, Review Poetry, Religious Books, Novels, and any form of light literature—by a University man, graduate in honours. Address, "E. S. D." (No. 6*r*), 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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DESIRABLE NEWSPAPER INVESTMENTS.—C. MITCHELL and Co., Agents for the SALE and TRANSFER of NEWSPAPER PROPERTY, have the PLANT and COPYRIGHT of an OLD ESTABLISHED LIBERAL JOURNAL, in a large town in the centre of an important manufacturing and agricultural district in the Midland Counties. Has a large and increasing circulation, and a first-class Advertising connexion. Profits over 500*l.* per annum.

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Further particulars on application. NEWSPAPER PRESS DIRECTORY and GENERAL ADVERTISING OFFICE, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE ARTS.

VESUVIUS, Torre del Greco, and the surrounding country fully delineated in BURFORD'S PANORAMA of NAPLES, Leicester-square. Daily from 10 till 4, and 7 till 10. Admission 1*s.*; Fridays, 2*s.* 6*d.*

SOCIETY of FEMALE ARTISTS.—The SIXTH EXHIBITION of the WORKS of this Society is now OPEN daily, from 10 till 5, at No. 53, Pall-mall. E. DUNDAS MURRAY, Sec.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall-mall.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN daily, from 10 till 5. Admission 1*s.* Catalogue 6*d.* GEORGE NICOL, Sec.

COX'S BRITISH GALLERY of ART, 57, Pall-mall (opposite Marlborough-house), established for the sale of high-class pictures on commission. The Gallery now contains many important Works, including a noble Picture by Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A. May be viewed daily from 10 o'clock till dusk.

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS.—Notice to Artists.—All works of painting, sculpture, architecture, or engraving intended for the ensuing Exhibition at the Royal Academy, must be sent in on Monday, the 7th, or Tuesday, the 8th day of April next, after which time no work can possibly be received, nor can any works be received which have already been publicly exhibited.

It is proposed to open the exhibition rooms on certain evenings of the week during a portion of the season.

Frames.—All pictures and drawings must be in gilt frames. Oil paintings under glass, and drawings with wide margins, are inadmissible. Excessive breadth in frames, as well as projecting mouldings, may prevent pictures obtaining the situation they otherwise merit. The other regulations necessary to be observed may be obtained at the Royal Academy.

Every possible care will be taken of works sent for exhibition, but the Royal Academy will not hold itself accountable in any case of injury or loss, nor can it undertake to pay the carriage of any package.

The prices of works to be disposed of may be communicated to the Secretary.

Artists sending works for exhibition are earnestly requested to abstain from giving any fee whatever to the servants or other persons employed by the Royal Academy to receive such works. JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Sec.

MUSIC.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY begs to announce that her MEETINGS for SINGING CONCERTED MUSIC (for Ladies only) will be held on every Monday and Thursday throughout the season.

Particular can be obtained at Madame SAINTON-DOLBY's residence, where the Meetings take place.—5, Upper Wimpole-street, W.

THE VOCAL ASSOCIATION.—St. James's Hall—Sixth Season.—President, the Right Hon. the Earl of DUDLEY, Conductor, M. BENEDICT.—FIRST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT, Wednesday, March 19th. Artists—Miss Florence Landis, Miss Laura Lee, Mrs. Mrs. Madeline Muller, P. Noyes, O'Neil, P. F. Poole, Pyne, Sam. G. Smith, E. M. Ward, &c., the property of a Gentleman who has had the Discrimination to Select and the Courage to Purchase Works of the Highest Price and Quality from the Ateliers of the Artists or Public Exhibitions.

MESSRS. FOSTER respectfully inform the Public that this Collection of MODERN ENGLISH PICTURES will be SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Gallery, 54, Pall Mall, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, prior to which the details of this important Auction will be fully set forth in this paper.—54, Pall Mall.

Important Sale of a large collection of Books on Theology, Topography, Heraldry, Architecture—Many Choice and Valuable Works, the Property of the Late Rev. JOHN WARD, Vicar of Waltham Knapton, and Portions of the Libraries of two other Clergymen in Yorkshire.

M. R. E. L. RANSLEY is instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, March 17 and 18, at 11 a.m., at his sale Rooms, 49, Coney-street, York, the above COLE'S LIBRARY, comprising—Turner's Monastic Ruins of Yorkshire, large paper—Whitaker's Leeds, 2 vols.—Burton's Monasticon Eboracense—Beck's History and Antiquities of Furness Abbey, morocco antique style—Brown's York Minster, 2 vols., large paper—Grose's Antiquities, large paper—Hutchinson's Durham, 3 vols., calf—Cult's Wanderings and Pencillings, half-morocco—Holbein's court of Henry VIII., half-morocco—Lewis's Topographical Dictionaries, 6 vols., and Supplement—Starke's Society's Publications, 14 vols.—Pugin's Gothic Examples, 3 vols.—Alison's Europe, 20 vols.—Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology, 27 vols., &c.

May be viewed the day previous to the Sale and Catalogues had on receipt of four stamp.

Flaxman's Original Drawings and Collection of Works of Arts.—MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, and WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL BY AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, 8, King-street, St. James's-square, on THURSDAY, APRIL 10, and following day, at ONE o'clock precisely, the whole of the extensive SERIES of EXQUISITE ORIGINAL DRAWINGS by FLAXMAN, bequeathed by the great sculptor to his adopted daughter, Miss Pennant; together with his Original Models, Books and Works of Art. This highly interesting Series of Original Drawings by Flaxman exhibiting the profound genius of the great artist in all its wonderful variety of subjects. His Hundreds of Original Unpublished Designs and Variations from the Engraved Illustrations to Hesiod, Homer, Aschylus, &c., Milton and Bunyan, and to the Lord's Prayer—many designs for Monuments—a charming volume, entitled "The Christy Knight," Verses and Illustrations both by Flaxman, dedicated to his Wife—Flaxman's Italian Sketches—Manus. apt Lectures on Sculpture, with Illustrations on a large scale—Contemporary Pictures and numerous other Sketches—also Original Models of Flaxman's most celebrated works in Sculpture—A Grand Bas-relief—a superb Marble Chimney-piece, wrought by Denman from Flaxman's designs—A Bust of the Queen of Sheba, and some Drawings by the great artist—some Antique Bronzes—Flaxman's Designs in Wedgwood, and Flaxman's Library, including the Museo Pio Clementino, and many other Works on Art.

May be viewed three days preceding, and Catalogues had.

Public Sales of Pictures, Books, Plate, Jewellery, Object of Art, &c., &c.

BROWN and MACINDOE (Established in Glasgow for fifteen years) beg to intimate that a LONDON HOUSE has been OPENED by them at 34, King-street, Covent Garden, (first door west of the Garrick Club,) where Mr. Brown will be constantly in attendance, for the purpose of conferring with parties who may wish to consult Property for PUBLIC or PRIVATE SALE to either of the undermentioned Establishments.

BROWN and MACINDOE, and BARTON, Fine Art Gallery and General Auction Mart, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

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NEWSPAPER

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ESHER, SURREY.—THE SONS of GENTLEMEN EDUCATED for ETON, HARROW, and the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the ARMY, CIVIL SERVICE, and INDIA, by the Rev. CHARLES CLARKE, &c. &c. from eight years old and upwards. Terms according to age and requirements.

THE REV. GAGE EARLE FREEMAN M.A. (whose son, 12*yrs* old, lately was first in the Uppingham Scholarship Examination, value 70*l.* a year for five years), will receive TWO PUPILS, between the ages of 8 and 13. He will be glad to make arrangements for Easter or Midsummer. References to the Head Master of Uppingham, and other eminent scholars.

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A village just under the Wiltshire Downs, which a new line (to be opened before the autumn) is completed, will be within three hours from London, desire to RECEIVE into his house after Easter TWO or THREE LITTLE BOYS, to be educated by him with his own sons. Terms 40*l.* to include everything except medical attendance.

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References: Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., London; Rev. H. Calderwood, Sir James Campbell, W. Campbell, Esq., of Tullichwood, Rev. Dr. Eadie, Rev. A. M'Leod, Rev. Dr. Norman M'Leod, and Rev. Dr. Taylor, Glasgow; D. M'Lullich, Esq., Inverary; Professor Crawford, D.D., and Dr. Andrew Thomson, Edinburgh; Rev. Principal Tulloch, D.D., St. Andrews; Rev. H. Niven, W. Roberts, Esq., and Rev. E. Waterston, Forfar.

Prospectuses, &c., forwarded on application to the Misses THOMSON, Ladies' Seminary, Forfar.

EDUCATION.—CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

—WANTED, a RECTOR, salary 500*l.* sterling per annum.—The Board of Managers of the Public Schools upon the Grey Foundation, Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, South Africa, invite APPLICATIONS for the OFFICE of RECTOR of the above Schools, such application, with testimonials, to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Grey Institute Schools by the mail which leaves England on the 5th day of April next. Applicant must be a graduate of one of the Universities of Great Britain or Ireland, must have been engaged in the actual work of tuition for several years, must be able to furnish testimonials of competency as a teacher, must be able to give the highest testimonials as to moral character, and must be a married man, or one whose age shall not be less than thirty years.

For further information relative to the above public schools and the duties of the rector, applicants may refer to JOHN PATERSON, Esq., care of W. Duthie, Esq., 37 and 38, Mark-lane-chambers, Mark-lane, London; to JOHN OWEN SMITH, Esq., Porchester-terrace West, London; or to G. C. FRAMES, Esq., Park-villa, Finchley-road, London. The sum of 100*l.* will be allowed by the Board of Managers for expenses of passage; the salary to commence from date of embarkation.

By order of the Board,

H. M. SCRIVENOR, Secretary.
Port Elizabeth, January 11, 1862.

WANTED, a HEAD MASTER, for the DRAPERS' COLLEGE, Tottenham, belonging to the Drapers' Company, London. He must be a Clergyman of the Church of England, in full orders, and not less than 26 years of age, and must have been accustomed to tuition and scholastic duties.

Further particulars may be known by personal application to Mr. W. H. SAWYER, the Clerk of the Drapers' Company, Drapers' Hall, Throgmorton-street, to whom applications from candidates, accompanied by testimonials, may be sent, on or before the 31st instant.

HIBBERT TRUST.—ONE SCHOLAR.

SHIP will be awarded on this Foundation after the Examination in November next, provided that a Candidate is desired for the Examination in the following year. The Examination will take place at University Hall, Gordon-square, London, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 24th, 25th, and 26th days of NOVEMBER, 1862. The names and addresses of all Candidates, together with satisfactory evidence of age, graduation, and other points, the particulars of which may be obtained on application to the Secretary, must be forwarded to him at University Hall, on or before the 1st of October. CHARLES J. MURCH, Secretary, University Hall, Gordon-square, Feb. 24, 1862.

BROOKE'S CHARITY, THORNE.

SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.—Notice is hereby given, that the Trustees of Brooke's Charity School, at their Meeting to be held in the Court House at Thorne, in the county of York, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of APRIL next, will proceed to the appointment of a MASTER of the School, who must be a member of the Church of England, and will be required to afford instruction in the principles of the Christian Religion, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Book-keeping, Land Surveying, Drawing, Singing, and such other branches of education as the Trustees see fit from time to time direct, so as to give the boys a sound, moral, religious, and useful education.

Ten poor boys will have to be educated free of cost.

In addition to a suitable residence, the Master will receive a fixed stipend of 70*l.* per annum, and also half the Capitation Fees mentioned in the scheme regulating the Charity.

Candidates for the office are invited to forward their applications, accompanied by testimonials as to character and competency, to me, not later than Saturday the 22nd of March next, but no candidate is to attend on the day of election, or at any other time, unless specially invited to do so for that purpose, and parties so invited cannot be reimbursed travelling or other expenses, or be compensated for their loss of time.

The appointment will be subject to the sanction of the Court of Chancery, and the person appointed must be prepared to enter upon his duties on the 1st of July next.

By order,

WILLIAM LISTER, Clerk to the Trustees.

Thorne, January 29th, 1862.

TUTORSHIP (TRAVELLING).—A

Graduate of Oxford. Fellow of his College, wishes to go abroad this spring as TUTOR. Good references.

Address "X. Y. Z." care of Messrs. Shrimpton, Broad-street, Oxford.

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THE CRITIC.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY.

APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

FULL particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the *GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY*, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C. Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for the reply.

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required immediately in a boarding school for young gentlemen qualified for the post. He must understand class-singing, play the piano and cornet a piston, and take ground surveillance with the other master. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5534, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

HEAD MASTERSHIP for the Drapers' College, Tottenham. He must be a Clergyman of the Church of England in full orders, not less than 26 years of age, and accustomed to tuition and scholastic duties. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5536, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MASTER, Experienced. Required, after Midsummer, for a Middle-class school, South Devon. Latin, music, and drawing necessary. Board and washing furnished. State qualifications and stipend desired and inclose testimonials. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5538, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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TUTOR required for two boys of the ages of 12 and 15, with plain board and moderate pay. State full particulars of capability and experience. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5546, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

MASTERSHIP, ASSISTANT, in a preparatory school; thirty-three hours weekly; superintendence, ten to fifteen hours additional. He must be a good classic and a member of the Established Church, of regular, steady, industrious habits. Salary, 8*l.* per month. Applications must enclose testimonials. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5548, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTERSHIP in Scotland. Graduates in classics or Oxford or Cambridge required, to take fourth-form classics and junior French. Salary, 140*l.* per annum with rooms and board. No accommodation for a married man. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5550, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTERSHIP, for a grammar school, in Scotland. Junior French and classics. No accommodation for a married man. Salary 140*l.* board and lodging. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5552, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS, in a family going to reside abroad. Competent to give a thorough English education to the children, who are under 12. She must be a good pianist. Age from 25 to 30. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5554, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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GOVERNESS, thoroughly practical, wanted immediately for a young ladies' school in the country, to teach the elders and those more advanced in English and music. State salary and address. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5558, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

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THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE NATURAL AND UNIVERSAL DETERMINATION to refrain from all objections to the manner in which the sums subscribed for the Memorial to the late PRINCE CONSORT are to be spent, cannot, of course, prevent the public from offering a practical criticism in its own practical way. Now that it is known what is to be done, the subscriptions are falling away, and during the week the journals have been occupied with appeals on the subject and estimates of the great expense of a monolith. On Monday, several of the papers contained this phrase: "The subscriptions received at the Mansion-house seem to be entirely on the decrease;" and this was followed by a statement that, "Taking all circumstances into consideration, the expense of raising such a structure as is proposed will be considerably more than most people have any idea of, and far exceed the amount of the present contributions." Another statement, put forward with an air of authority, is, that the sums subscribed will not suffice to provide the monolith alone. On Thursday, the *Times* backed up a very cool proposition to the provincial towns to abandon their own plans for memorials to the PRINCE, and throw the sums they have collected into the Mansion House Fund, with a statement that the monolith will weigh a thousand tons, and that the sum required to get it will be, "perhaps, from first to last, nearly half as much as the cost of an iron-plated frigate." If so much is to be spent of that which must, after all, be left exclusively to the engineer and the stonemason, where is the money to come from to pay for those groups of statuary which are to be erected by artists?

As for the invitation to the provincial committees to show a little self-denial, and allow their lesser projects to be absorbed in the monster monolith from Mull, we are afraid that it will not be very extensively responded to. Indeed, when we learn that it is the intention of the Salford Memorial Committee to embellish Peel Park with a portrait statue of the PRINCE in white Sicilian marble, as the companion and pendant to Mr. NOBLE's statue of HER MAJESTY in the same pleasant locality, we cannot help wishing (if only for the sake of the good people of Manchester and Salford) that they will not be persuaded to abandon that excellent resolve, even for the purpose of proving (as a correspondent of the *Times* ingeniously suggests) "that the nineteenth century can at least do what the ancient Egyptians, and even the painted Britons, were able to accomplish in the Sphinx and Stonehenge."

Another correspondent, writing about obelisks, says: "They had their origin, as all your readers know, in Egypt, and notwithstanding all the learning of Zoega in his great work, "De Origine et Usu Obeliscorum," their origin appears to be unknown, and no good reason has ever been given, in my judgment, for their introduction." For the information of this writer and of all whom it may concern, we subjoin an extract from Mr. YONGE's translation of "The Roman History of Ammianus Marcellinus during the Reigns of the Emperors Constantius, Julian, Jovianus, Valentinian, and Valens":

In this city of Thebes, among many works of art and different structures recording the tales relating to the Egyptian deities, we saw several obelisks in their places, and others which had been thrown down and broken; which the ancient kings, when elated at some victory or at the general prosperity of their affairs, had caused to be hewn out of mountains in distant parts of the world, and erected in honour of the gods, to whom they solemnly consecrated them.

Now an obelisk is a rough stone, rising to a great height, shaped like a pillar in the stadium; and it tapers upwards in imitation of a sunbeam, keeping its quadrilateral shape, till it rises almost to a point, being made smooth by the hands of a sculptor.

On these obelisks the ancient authority of elementary wisdom has caused innumerable marks of strange forms all over them, which are called hieroglyphics.

For the workman, carving many kinds of birds and beasts, some even such as must belong to another world, in order that the recollection of the exploits which the obelisk was designed to commemorate might reach to subsequent ages, showed by them the accomplishment of vows which the kings had made.

For it was not the case then as it is now, that the established number of letters can distinctly express whatever the human mind conceives; nor did the ancient Egyptians write in such a manner; but each separate character served for a separate noun or verb, and sometimes even for an entire sense.

The symbolical meaning and use of the obelisk are here very plainly set forth. It was shaped like a sunbeam, and typified that belief which lay at the root of some of the most ancient religions, that the sun was the fountain whence life and heat came and to which they returned. Rude in fashion, their blank sides were used to record ideas and facts upon at a time when men had no better mode of expressing their thoughts.

The lessons of antiquity and experience are valuable to all, and especially to those who have no very remarkable power of creating for themselves. The work of AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS may be recommended to the consideration of Lord DERBY and his colleagues on the Committee of Taste, as containing some valuable information on the subject of transporting and raising obelisks. So also may the splendid work of Mr. Newton on the excavations of the Mausoleum. The latter, indeed, will tell them how the Carian queen made the tribute to the memory of her dead husband the highest expression of ancient art and one of the wonders of the world.

IT WAS TO BE EXPECTED that the *Lancet* would support the opposition of a certain class of medical men to the Turkish Bath. The *Lancet* (as its name imports) fitly represents the old and empirical theories of medicine and surgery; if it recommends anything new, or rather anything not adopted by "the profession," it must be something that will enhance the reputations or bring additional grist to the mill of those whom it is its vocation to support. For its scientific character, it may be safely left to the opinion of the leading men of science in the healing art; for us, we may say that it is fitting that a journal which calls itself after Dr. SANGRAVO's favourite instrument should represent a school of practice whose last triumph was the extinction of Count CAVOUR, and should present itself as an obstructive in the way of an institution so likely to enable men to do for themselves what they have hitherto paid others to do for them as the Turkish Bath.

A writer in that journal, under the head of "Medical Annotations," treats Mr. URQUHART with a degree of insolence, flippancy, and unfairness, not to be easily matched even in these days of high-pressure journalism. "Those gentlemen who are proselyting in favour of the Oriental bath do not, it must be confessed, proceed after a very courteous fashion. It is to be inferred that the steaming and hot-air process does not soften the manners equally with the muscles, and 'not suffer them to be rough.'" The *gravamen* of the charge against Mr. URQUHART is that "he complained that we [medical men] had shown an entire unwillingness to investigate the subject, and that the prejudices of the profession were banded in opposition." The article in the *Lancet* conclusively proves that (so far as the class of practitioners of which this writer is an example goes) the charge was perfectly well founded. As a proof, however, that the medical men are, as a body, affected favourably towards the Bath, this writer makes use of this extraordinary argument:

It is not long since the first Turkish Bath was erected in this country, and we have already had dozens of pamphlets, lectures, and books concerning the bath, mostly by medical men. At Newcastle there is a Turkish Bath attached to the Infirmary; and if there is not one at St. Thomas's Hospital, it certainly is not the fault of the Senior Physician, who strained his utmost endeavours to get one. There is an excellent bath at Brompton, conducted by Mr. Pollard, a well-known surgeon of that neighbourhood; and Dr. Bence Jones, Dr. Bernays, Dr. Golding, Dr. B. W. Richardson, and several other able physicians, whose chemical attainments and physiological experience peculiarly fit them for the inquiry, have turned their attention to the exact investigation of the effects of the bath.

What does this amount to? That several medical men have endeavoured to attach their names to the Bath, by writing about a subject which they very imperfectly understood, and that one solitary physician has used his influence to get a solitary bath attached to a public hospital—an example which (although followed by the happiest and most striking results) has not been followed. As for the "able" gentlemen who are said to have "turned their attention to the exact investigation of the effects of the bath," we can only say that we heard a speech by Dr. RICHARDSON to the Medical Society of London, in which he stated that he had exposed dogs to the effects of hot air. If this be not the kind of "exact investigation" which physiologists of this kidney have applied to the Bath, we should very much like to be informed what other they have used.

This writer complains that he has been rudely treated by the supporters of the Bath. If so, he has returned the compliment in kind; for nothing can be more unmannerly than to misrepresent what a man asserts. He says:

Here are some of the principles of their comic physiology of the Turkish Bath:

I. The air we breathe feeds the body. We cook our food; therefore it must be desirable to heat our air.

Two more propositions follow, equally ridiculous, and "these three axioms (says the writer) we select from that notorious paper in the Cornhill Magazine and from the speeches of Mr. DAVID URQUHART and Mr. ROLLAND." Whatever may be in the "notorious paper in the Cornhill," we will venture to declare that neither of these gentlemen ever uttered such nonsense as this writer attempts to thrust into their mouths, nor anything that, except by the most perverse and intentional twisting, could be distorted into such a meaning. But, after inventing his own fallacies and putting them into the mouths of his opponents, this writer proceeds to dispose of them with wonderful audacity. "They may pass as good jokes, which serve to relieve the monotony of a sober inquiry, though they probably were not intended for that purpose. It is surprising, indeed, how little these gentlemen know about that of which they talk so much." Well, let us see what this very confident gentleman himself knows. Here are a few of his statements:

The Turks have had this "institution," and have succumbed to dysentery. The Romans had it, and died off, at a fabulously early age, of all kinds of pestilence and zymotic disease. Major Rolland says his Indians have it, and they are melting away under the diseases of civilisation like snow before the sun.

Now, Mr. URQUHART expressly said that the Turks (who did not invent, but adopted the Bath) do not use the Bath medicinally. As for the Romans, we will venture to say that there is not the slightest title of evidence for the astounding assertion that they "died off at a fabulously early age," and unless it can be shown that Mr. ROLLAND asserted that those Indians are in constant use of the Bath who are at the same time "melting away under the diseases of civilisation," this writer has been guilty of conscious or unconscious nonsense. Another very astounding assertion is the following:

If this bath is an institution at all, it is a medical agent. The application of heat and friction bears no relation to cleanliness; the most perfect cleanliness

may be attained by soap and water. The stimulation of the skin to renew its epidermal coat by steaming and rubbing, is not a process of cleansing, any more than blistering it or effecting a similar renewal with tincture of iodine.

"The most perfect cleanliness may be attained by soap and water!" There is something in the audacity of this assertion which approaches the Sublime. It could only have been hazarded, either in absolute ignorance of the Bath itself, or in a confiding faith in the ignorance of the reader. No one who has ever really had a bath can read such an assertion with gravity, and therefore, with the happy and appropriate similes of the blister and the iodine, we must relegate it to that scientific "Joe Miller" which the writer appears to be compiling.

The "Medical Annotator" concludes with a piece of fustian which matches admirably with the rest. Sir ISAAC NEWTON's celebrated figure of a child playing on the shores of the great ocean of Truth has been more or less ill-used by youthful essayists and debaters; but we are persuaded that it never met with such sorry treatment as this: "As we stand on the shores of Medicine, the waves of Time that beat against it throw up ever and anon pebbles at our feet." The shores of Medicine! To the mind of such a reasoner they must be the shore of a sea of black draught, and the pebbles must be blue pills. Upon those uninviting shores we leave him.

As a pleasing contrast to this exposition of medical bigotry, we turn to the candid statement of Dr. GEORGE WYLD in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, whose confession of faith we recommend to the candid notice of the "Medical Annotator."

I cannot agree that the benefits to be derived from the bath must be determined by science, if by science was meant a knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and chemistry, for it is a remarkable and very humiliating fact, that science, so called, has not, in any appreciable degree, advanced the healing art.

The use of quinine was discovered by savages, and opposed by science for many years. The effect of vaccination was a discovery of pure observation, but the practice thereof was denounced for many years by almost every man of medical "science" in the country.

So also of the hot-air bath. It has existed as a means of cleanliness and health for thousands of years; and not only have scientific medical men failed to appreciate its advantages, but it now seems a certain number of such men can only see in the bath danger and absurdity.

No medical man who has not experimented on himself and his patients has any right to express a positive opinion in the matter, because medicine, as now practised, is not a deductive science, but only an experimental art.

The issue of the annual report of the Royal Literary Fund will doubtless excite the usual amount of hostile criticism from those who fondly imagine that, if that Fund were administered according to their own pet theories, a great improvement would be effected. The facts are much the same as ever, and are as open to objection, as well as to defence, as ever. The total sum distributed in aid of necessitous

literary persons has been 1350*l.*, and to administer that comparatively small sum an expenditure of 466*l.* has been incurred. It is not in proportion certainly; but it should be recollected that if the sum to be distributed were four times as much, the expenses of the machinery for distribution would remain much the same, and that if, by force of opposition, the sum to be doled out were halved, the expenses would possibly be no less. Comparisons are often instituted between the Literary Fund and the Artists' Benevolent Fund, greatly to the disparagement of the former. The Artists' Fund, however, is in an essentially different position. It is administered cheaply, and at present it is administered by gentlemen who do the work gratuitously, or for the mere pleasure they experience in doing it. The subscribers to that fund do not expect to be able to replace those gentlemen, and it is probable that after a time the expenses of distribution in that fund will bear much the same proportion to the amount distributed, as they do in the balance-sheet of the Literary Fund.

Some observations might be made as to the amount of assistance rendered to the various kinds of literary persons who applied, as disclosed by the report. Why, for example, should the writers of history and biography have a higher rate of assistance than any other class of *literati*? Those who applied last year got an average of 42*l.*, whilst writers in Biblical literature got only 22*l.* 10*s.* The contributors to the literature of Science and Art got 25*l.*; but those who wrote on Classical and Educational subjects got an average of 40*l.* Periodical writers got 27*l.*, and the writers of "Essays and Tales" 26*l.*; whilst poets (it is in the fitness of things literary that they should be the most scurvyly treated) got 120*l.* divided among seven of them—17*l.* per poet.

What the outward appearance of the Great Exhibition Building is everybody knows only too well. Hitherto we have been buoyed up with expectations of the magnificent vastness of the inside view; but there are ominous signs that even here we may be greatly disappointed. "We are very sorry (writes a consistent eulogist) that the anticipations we have so frequently expressed as to the magnificent effect which the interior of the building when complete would present are not likely to be realised, in consequence of the permission which the Commissioners have given to the various English and foreign courts of exhibition to enclose themselves with wooden partitions, in order to get additional hanging space for their goods." The fact, we are assured, is that the interior view is very nearly as bad as the exterior, and for this, it appears, the exhibitors are to bear the blame. Is there no way of charging the sins of the outside upon the same shoulders?

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

A BISHOP'S VIEW OF GREEK PHILOSOPHY.

The Fathers of Greek Philosophy. By R. D. HAMPDEN, D.D., Bishop of Hereford. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black. pp. 444.

THE PROPERTY of calling Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle "The Fathers of Greek Philosophy," we are unable to discover. Philosophy had existed in Greece long before the appearance of Socrates, and Pythagoras alone did more to create, to found, philosophy than Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle combined, besides, perhaps, being deeper, richer, more catholic in thought than any of the three. Granting that the title were accurate, we must condemn the absurdity of presenting to us Aristotle, Plato, and Socrates in alphabetical instead of chronological order.

These, however, are minor objections, and do not affect the substantial merits of the book, whatever these may be. Bishop Hampden writes with scholarlike elegance and taste, and with great care and conscientiousness, but without a solitary flash of genius or inspiration. The contents of the volume originally appeared in the "Encyclopaedia Britannica." Whether the Essays were worth reprinting separately we question. The writer for "A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature," has to contend with some obvious disadvantages. Artistic arrangement, development, and proportion are prevented by unavoidable compression. What is more fatal still—as an encyclopaedia is always prepared with a popular or half popular purpose, there is a temptation, even to the loftiest and most gifted intellect, to superficialise in attempting to vulgarise. Bishop Hampden is not superficial; but, in striving to be intelligible to every one, he has fallen into excessive prolixity. The style, though inordinate pains have clearly been bestowed on it, is feeble, dragging, drowsy; it is never, even in the best passages, marked by pith, by ease, by grace, by flow; it torments us by its wooden sound and its monotony; it is, in short, an episcopal style. Except the incomparable Jeremy Taylor—the Shakespeare of English prose-writers, but who has not the living empire of Shakespeare, and who is often read least by those who praise him most—no Anglican prelate has been a consummate master of the English tongue. We are glad and proud to place Jeremy Taylor above Bossuet, Fénelon, and

Massillon, notwithstanding that fanatical Frenchmen would quarrel with the energy of our preference, just as they would exalt Corneille and Racine over Shakespeare. But, except Jeremy Taylor, there is no Anglican prelate who, as a writer, is not inferior to Bossuet, Fénelon, and Massillon. An absence of warmth, of imagination, of suggestiveness, and, for the most part, of vigour, characterises the Anglican prelate, though in the last quality Warburton was not deficient. Perhaps the Anglican Bishop being, as his name imports, an overseer, having to watch over morals and discipline, having to check heresy and schism, deems measure, the slow and solemn step, becoming. To write with fervour and force would scarcely harmonise with episcopal dignity. The result is frigidity, mediocrity, meagreness. And, in truth, Bishop Hampden does not in this respect atone for the sins of his brethren. He indulges somewhat extravagantly in that weak phrase of weak writers—as it were; a phrase wholly superfluous, as simply telling the reader that a metaphor is employed—a fact which the reader ought to be left to discover for himself. He has also a predilection for the agglomerative use of the preposition of. For instance, we have "The works of the poetic genius of the early period of the literature of the Greeks." This is clumsy composition; pardonable, perhaps, in the Helots of the press, who have to dash off their sentences in feverish haste, but scarcely pardonable in a bishop who enjoys learned leisure, and is not hurried or disturbed in his delightful communion with the Greek dramatists, orators, philosophers, and historians. It may seem presumptuous to quarrel with a bishop about accuracy and propriety of speech, since bishops are always pictured as proficients in Greek and grammar, though herein a degeneracy is said, through the influence of Lord Shaftesbury, to have commenced. But is not "promiscuous confusion" tautological? Can *Paganism* be used as Bishop Hampden continually uses it, as the synonym of polytheism in times long antecedent to Christianity? *Paganus* was a term of contempt applied by the triumphant Christians to the polytheist, as if only rustics, low and ignorant persons, still clung to the ancient religion. Our author talks of "a disputant equipped in his proper intellectual armoury." So far as we are aware, *armoury* is never the equivalent of armour or arms, but is generally limited to the place where arms are kept; sometimes it has had the sense of blazonry. The description of prudence, as "the diverging of the intellect through

the various virtues of the heart," may be extremely clever, but it sounds oddly. How inelegant is the repetition of *great* in the passage, "The crowd is so great that they have great difficulty in obtaining admission!" How worse than inelegant is the sentence, "His mature philosophy was only the same proceeding more deeply imbibed in his own mind!" There is here an offence against euphony, an offence which Dr. Hampden incessantly commits. His admiration of Plato has not taught him the mystery of music. But there is a more serious offence. Whatever is imbibed must be imbibed *into*, and not *in*; and a proceeding cannot be imbibed at all. These remarks on faults of form could easily be extended. A good style is a gift; it may be improved; it cannot be acquired. But correctness of utterance is within the reach of every one. Employ simple words in the diretest way; that is the golden rule. Bishop Hampden has erred from circumlocution and occasional magniloquence.

Passing from the form to the matter, we willingly admit that we have in this volume admirable analytical accounts of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle. The author does not excel as a biographer; he cannot animate the past or clothe it with colour. But he has a thorough acquaintance with the Socratic, the Platonic, the Aristotelian philosophies; he sharply seizes, clearly delineates, the component parts of each; he grievously fails, however, when he strives to grapple with any of the philosophies as an aggregate, as a unity. Hence his inferiority as an expositor to the synthetic, systematic, Germans; to the rapid, methodical, rhetorical, French. Bishop Hampden has neglected three important things. He has neglected to exhibit the relations and obligations of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, to those who had gone before them; he has neglected to show how the "Fathers of Philosophy" were bound to, blended with, the mighty sum of contemporary Grecian existence; and he has neglected to trace the influence of these teachers on philosophical and religious developments down to our own day. Excellent as the essays are, also, viewed as analytical treatises, they seem to belong altogether to a bygone age. They have an antiquated air and aspect. The complete revolutions, the striking transfigurations of philosophy during the last fifty years in Germany, England, and Italy, seem to have been totally hidden from Dr. Hampden. A pedantic array of allusions and references is not what we desire. This kind of cheap erudition, this contemptible sciolism, this adroit application of cribbing and cramming, is rather too common at present, and we detest it. But can we regard him as a fit historian of philosophy who is not intimate with whatsoever is daring in modern speculation, or discursive, victorious, and fruitful in modern research? When Crackenthorpe is introduced where we should naturally have expected Hamilton or Mill; when Bayle and Brucker are obtruded, but Hegel, Cousin, and many more illustrious philosophers, historians of philosophy, biographers of philosophers are overlooked, we feel as if we were going back to mediæval mists and mummeries. There is not a little in our own age to be despised and hated. But surely it is only through what is noblest in our age that we can have fellowship with what is noblest in bygone ages. And what has been nobler in our age than its transcendental aspirations? Along, too, with its marvellous scientific progress, how honourable to our age has been its catholic appreciation of the beautiful and the holy in long vanished generations?

What anachronisms are Bishop Hampden's Essays, from his unwillingness to let the divinest spirit of the age breathe freshly upon him! If, likewise, Bishop Hampden had not been far behind his age—far apart from it—he would not have brought before us Paley's design argument. The belief in God is instinctive, and the existence of God cannot be the subject of demonstration. Paley's argument has made many atheists, but it never converted a single atheist to a living faith in Deity. With what is so clearly the offspring of phantasy and emotion, the intellect can have nothing to do. He who, after having been intellectually a doubter, becomes intellectually a believer, is an atheist still. No regenerating force has penetrated his breast. Intellectually, all atheism may be demolished by the averment that the unconscious cannot produce the conscious. But if the atheism of any particular period proceeds from moral causes, by moral agencies alone can it be vanquished. In reference to Socrates, Bishop Hampden is inclined to indulge in the conventional belief of the intolerance of polytheism and the tolerance of Christianity. Now, that Bishop Hampden at one time was persecuted himself, did not hinder him joining recently in a signal and shameful act of persecution. He has ceased, therefore, to be a competent judge of tolerance and intolerance. If the early Christians suffered horrible persecutions, it was because they were regarded, and not quite without reason, as enemies of the State. With their eye fixed on the spiritual and the immortal, they had ceased to be citizens. It is ridiculous courting martyrdom, and then complaining of the hardship of being martyrs. But we have always to distinguish between the assertion of our opinions as simple theories, and the assertion of them in such a shape as to strike at the very foundation of society. The State cannot abnegate the essential conditions of its life. Too much has, perhaps, been said about the death of Socrates. It is a tempting subject for the rhetorician. The caprice of the populace may have combined with the malignant intrigues of agitators to achieve this memorable murder. But at least there was the pretence of the State's safety. There was no such pretence, there could be none, when Giordano Bruno was burned at Rome, and when, not many years after,

Vanini was burned at Toulouse. They were burned for dissenting, or for being supposed to dissent, from the Holy Catholic Faith; that is to say, for a purely theoretical transgression. When, on the 9th March, 1762, just a hundred years ago, Jean Calas was broken on the wheel, his real crime was that of being Protestant, though his judges and executioners might delude the furious mob with calumnious charges against the victim. The war carried on against the Albigenses, and numberless ferocities equally execrable, and the diabolical doings of the Inquisition, will for ever prevent earnest Christians from boasting of religious tolerance. Only the other day the eminent Ernest Renan was displaced for the employment of a single phrase. In scarcely any country except England is tolerance practised. And even in England what is called tolerance is often nothing but apathy. From the midst of this apathy, moreover, there are, from time to time, strange and sudden outbursts of bigotry. Besides, what but intolerance is the employment of opprobrious epithets toward all who depart from the orthodox standard? With those opprobrious epithets Bishop Hampden is not ashamed to besprinkle his pages, at the very moment that he is adoring Socrates and condemning his persecutors. And what is the value of a tolerance which, while abstaining from imprisoning or crucifying the heretic, brands him as an outcast? He is pointed at and scorned; he is excluded from social privileges; and, if there are great political duties to be fulfilled, they cannot be fulfilled by *him*. In effect, there is no complete tolerance, except where the citizen is estimated exclusively by his moral worth, and where a man's opinions neither expose him to obloquy nor are represented as affecting his eternal doom.

Bishop Hampden is so incapable of rising above commonplaces and conventionalities, that we must not wonder if he misstates the tragical problem of moral government in the universe. Many men who are profound believers in God and immortality, find it difficult to see, in the unfolding of the world, in the current of human affairs, the wisdom, the justice, and the benevolence of God. They confess that there is here a mystery which they cannot pierce; and they question the propriety of applying to the universe moral tests of merely human invention. But Bishop Hampden insists on exact moral adjustments and apportionments—a notion which, though apparently vindicating Deity, is contradicted by the whole experience of mankind. Allowing that the reward of virtue is virtue itself, the punishment of vice is far from being vice itself. Not one great criminal in a thousand feels remorse; while, on the other hand, men of the purest heart and purest conduct often waste their years in penitence and in penance for imaginary sins. The universe refuses to be bound by our ethical crotchetts, it is an outpouring of vitality; and to vitality, opulent, intense, invincible, everything else seems subordinate. It does not follow that the ethical and the vital are disharmonies, but simply that the faculties and systems of men cannot harmonise them. What man can best do is—irrespective of ethical or theological creeds—to cherish the highest ideal of himself, of virtue, of duty. The Divine in himself, cultivated to the utmost, will instinctively find the Divine in creation. This, however, is a region for which we are sure Bishop Hampden has no sympathy. To a point or two beyond platonianism is all that we can expect him to go. We regret that a scholar so accomplished should be a thinker so unsuggestive, and that he should consider the little circle of his own studies the sum of human aspiring and contemplation.

ATTICUS.

ANCIENT CITY LIFE.

Munimenta Gildhalla Londoniensis: Liber Albus, Liber Custumarum, et Liber Horn. Edited by HENRY THOMAS RILEY, M.A., Clare Hall, Cambridge; of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Vol. III. pp. 529. Containing Translation of the Anglo-Norman Passages in "Liber Albus," Glossaries, Appendices, and Index. Published by the authority of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. London: Longmans. pp. 529.

IN THE PRESENT VOLUME the publication of "Liber Albus" and "Liber Custumarum" is completed. The editor, in addition, has given some interesting extracts from the "Assisa Panis" and the "Liber Memorandarum," which are stated to be two mediæval compilations, of minor size and value, in the possession of the Corporation of the City of London. Nearly one-half the book is taken up with glossaries and indices, the completeness and correctness of which reflect much credit upon the editor. In the glossary of mediæval Latin are to be found not a few words which are omitted in Du Cange's great work.

The portions of the "Liber Albus" and the "Assisa Panis" which we have in these pages, remind us of the old adage, that there is nothing new under the sun. The latter work "consists of entries more or less intimately connected with the assay and assize of bread by the civic authorities, between the twenty-first year of Edward I. and the sixteenth of Henry VI." As very many of these entries are of a purely formal kind, Mr. Riley of course gives us only a comparatively small portion of them. They are not a little interesting, however, first, as showing that the adulteration of the staff of life is very far from being a modern invention; and secondly, that the health of British lieges was much more carefully looked after, at least in the matter of adulteration of food, in the mediæval ages. Like flies in amber, the names of several petty peculators are embalmed in Mr. Riley's handsome volume. William le Bole and Walter de Messyndone

are both pilloried for giving short weight in their bread. John de Strode received a similar, and we trust a severer, punishment for selling bread made of various kinds of filth and cobwebs: "omnis putredo et spuria in domo collecta fuit in panes posita et pistata, ita quod in fractione panis nihil substantia panis apparebat, sed filia de coppewebbes." No meaner knave than John de Strode is, we think, to be found in the "Assisa Panis." A more common mode of cheating was that of stealing dough by making holes in the bakers' moulding pans. Several peculators were pilloried for this offence, the stolen dough being hung round their necks while thus in the pillory. Other offenders, and amongst them women, were convicted of mixing sand with flour, of giving short weight, of selling "horse-bread," *i.e.* bread made of beans, &c., without the baker's mark, and of light weight. One of those guilty of this last offence, Richard atte Vanne, was sentenced to be drawn on a hurdle through Chepe to Temple-bar. As, however, it was winter time, and Vanne was a very old man, he was forbidden to bake in future, unless he could find a substitute to undergo the punishment which was considered too dangerous in his case. Whether, however, such a substitute was found the "Assisa Panis" sayeth not.

Another baker of *white bread*, John Frenshe, was summoned for having in his shop halfpenny loaves of *black bread*, made of ashes and filth. His defence was an ingenuous one. He alleged that they were only made for the protection of other loaves from the heat of the oven, and that they were in general use among his fellow bakers. The jury, however, returned a verdict that the loaves were made for sale by the baker's servant, John Croys, and with his master's knowledge.

The master was sentenced to pay a fine, as well as to undergo the punishment of the hurdle; while the servant was sentenced to the pillory and to have the loaves burnt beneath him. Their composition, too, was such that the latter part of the sentence would not be altogether a joke.

Several of these offenders were sentenced by John Northampton, or Northampton, who was mayor in the year 1382. This gentleman, who, if we mistake not, belonged to the Drapers' Company himself, shortly after got into a sad scrape. He and some other members of the Corporation attacked the privileges of the Fishmongers' Company, and actually managed to have an ordinance passed that no fishmonger should be admitted Mayor of London. The whole case was ultimately brought before Parliament, and it was there shown that the hard treatment of the Fishmongers' Company was owing to their having punished (when they filled the principal City offices), for various misdemeanours, some of those persons who were thus endeavouring to retaliate. John Northampton was ultimately convicted of "seditious stirs," and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment and the forfeiture of his goods. Others were similarly sentenced with him, but, we believe, afterwards pardoned. The fishmongers, of course, were restored to their full privileges. We do not know whether Master Northampton suffered the whole of his very heavy sentence; but *stat nominis umbra*, and we shall always think of him with affection as a just and severe Minos to detected adulterators of human food. Some of the wardmote regulations of the "Liber Albus" are interesting. *Inter alia* we read, "that all persons who dwell in great houses within the ward have a ladder or two, ready and prepared to succour their neighbours in case misadventure shall happen by fire. Item, that all persons who occupy such houses have in summer time, and especially between the feast of Pentecost and the feast of St. Bartholomew (Aug. 24), before their doors a barrel full of water for quenching such fire; if it be not a house that has a fountain of its own." Futhermore all houses within the liberties are to be covered only with lead, tile, or stone; and the reputable men of the ward are to "provide a strong crook of iron, with a handle of wood, together with two chains and two strong cords," and the beadle is to have "a good horn and loudly sounding." Here is the germ of all the costly apparatus which exists to-day in London for subduing the mighty demon fire. Many a sorry trick has that demon played within the liberties, since the beadle's loudly-sounding horn, the strong crook of iron, and the barrels full of water were found match for him. Closely, too, have his vagaries been watched. We know that he is more dangerous in December and less in April than in the other months; that on Friday he is fiercer and on Saturday milder than on the other days of the week; and that he most often appears at ten o'clock in the evening, and most seldom at seven in the morning. Watch him, however, as closely as we will, he very often takes us off our guard.

In the third book we have several enactments as to the sale of ale within the liberties. This beverage we fear Shakespeare justly spoke of as that "poor creature small beer." If we recollect rightly, hops did not come into cultivation in England until after the year 1520; bay-berries, ivy-berries, forming but a poor substitute. "Poor creature," however, as doubtless was this ale, it appears to have been growing gradually dearer. Thus, in page 266 of "Liber Albus," we read "that a gallon of ale be made for three farthings, and another gallon for one penny, and not dearer. And if any shall be found dearer, it shall be forfeited to the use of the sheriff." In page 361 we are told, however, that hostellers must "sell unto their guests only at the price of twopence per gallon, and no more." We have no exact dates to guide us as to the time when each of these regulations was issued, but either ale was growing much dearer, or taverners were allowed to make cent. per cent. on their wares. We observe,

too, that the ale-conner (page 316), was obliged to swear that he knew no brewer or brewster in his ward who was in the habit of selling a gallon of the best ale for more than one penny halfpenny, or a gallon of the second for more than one penny. We do not get the slightest hint as to what ingredients this said ale was composed of. If there were any hops in it, doubtless they were imported from the Hanse Towns. False measures were duly punished. Each taverner or brewster was bound to "carry his gallons, pottles, and quarts to the house of his alderman four times in the year, that the same may be examined if they are sufficient in all respects; and for such labour and usage, and for the marks when made at first, let two pence be given for the gallon, for the pottle one penny, and for the quart one halfpenny." Hallam calculates the value of money in Henry VI.'s reign to be about sixteen times greater than it is at present. If so, the taverner would have to pay a sum equivalent to two shillings and eightpence for, we suppose, *each* of his gallons four times a year, *i.e.*, more than ten shillings per annum—a sum which seems to us incredibly large. The gallons, pottles, &c., were, of course, ordinarily made of wood, as we read of them being marked while "they are green" and "being shrunk through dryness." The prices of poultry and game as given in page 466 are interesting, as bearing on the question of the value of money. Thus, the best cygnet is to be sold for fourpence; the best goose for sixpence; the best capon for sixpence; the best pullet for twopence; the best rabbit with the skin for fourpence, and without the skin for threepence, and *no foreigner* (*i.e.*, non-freeman) is to sell any rabbit without the skin; the best snipe for one penny; the best teal for twopence; the best woodcock for threepence; four larks for one penny; the best bitttern for eighteenpence, &c. These enactments are probably of *earlier date* than the reign of Henry VI., but taking the value of money as above, a goose would cost eight shillings, and a rabbit with the skin off four shillings. The latter price would not be very acceptable to the poorer housewives of the present day. One clause is commendable: "That no poultier or other person whatsoever shall expose for sale any manner of poultry that is unsound or unwholesome to man's body, under pain of punishment by the pillory, and the article being burnt under him."

The ordinance of the Fishmongers contains some curious regulations. It was not, however, until the fourteenth century that the Fishmongers' Company took its high place in the City companies. It then ranked hardly second to the Goldsmiths', Grocers', and Drapers'.

The rule of the civic authorities seems to have been ultra-paternal as well as somewhat complex. Nothing was too vast or too small for their ken. They made enactments, *more Romano*, touching the dress of loose women, having previously enacted that no such persons should ever be allowed to reside within the liberties. They forbade the barber "to be so bold or so daring as to place blood in his window openly or in view of folks." He is ordered in one place to have the blood carried privily to the Thames, while in another all persons who throw anything whatever into the river are threatened with severe pains and penalties. No one is to sell whelks or mussels unless by certain measure; no one is to keep a fencing school with the liberties; no one is to go with "a false face," *alias* a visor, within the same precincts. "Hocking," from whence, according to Mr. Riley, our word "hoaxing" comes, is strictly forbidden. Those persons who deal in old clothes are forbidden to meddle with new. The dyer who dyes wool with woad may not dye hats or caps; and must not charge more than eightpence for dying ten pounds of wool. Moreover, he must not presume to demand money from his customers until the wool is dry. The tailor's fees are laid down with equal rigidness. We read, too, that "carpenters, masons, plasterers, daubers, and tilers, shall take, between the feasts of St. Michael and St. Martin (Nov. 11), fourpence per day for everything, or else one penny halfpenny and their table, at the will of the employer." If we take the value of money to have been sixteen times greater when this ordinance was issued, we find that a carpenter's wages were pretty nearly the same then as now. One civic regulation reminds us of a custom which still obtains in the south of Ireland: "he who shall wish to feed a pig must feed it in his house." This is more intelligible to us than the law which says that only "gentle dogs" (*Lat. gentilx*) are to be allowed to go abroad within the franchise of the city. It must apparently have been easier then than it is now to distinguish between

mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound,
And cur of low degree.

The "Liber Memorandorum," from which the editor gives us some extracts in the appendix, is a small quarto volume of the time of Edward II. The first extract is a curious charter given by Queen Eleanor to the Brethren of the Penance of Jesus Christ in London. Another extract (page 433) commemorates an act of gross extortion upon the citizens of London by Edward II. They had lent the King 1000*l.*, who apparently declined either to repay them or allow the debt to be deducted from the taxes paid by the city.

Messrs. Houlston and Wright have issued a very useful little handbook of *London Cab Fares*, "by the special permission of the Commissioner of Police," as the title-page informs us. What the police have to do with granting "special permission" for the publication of anything we have yet to learn. The little handbook, however, is likely to be of service to visitors to London during the Great Exhibition, more especially to foreigners, as the regulations respecting cabs and cabstands are given in French and German, as well as in English.

SWEDEN.

One Year in Sweden, including a Visit to the Isle of Götland. By HORACE MARRYAT, Author of "Jutland and the Danish Isles." 2 vols. Map and Illustrations. London: John Murray.

SWEDEN is one of the few countries in Europe not overrun by English travellers. With such great natural advantages as it possesses—abounding, as it does, in wild, beautiful scenery, bold rocks and cataracts, extensive pine forests, lakes (vast sheets of almost transparent water), and, as Mr. Marryat puts it after a year's experience, "the happiest land and the kindest people in Europe"—the great wonder is that it is not more frequently visited and better explored. In these two lengthy volumes, we have no dry, dull Swedish history, made up of statistics and politics, but an agreeable, readable account of the author's wanderings, not only in the capital and principal towns, but along cross-paths but little trodden; and, better still, these byways are not indicated by John Murray. There are also glimpses into Swedish history; tales, too, not of battle-fields, but love passages and wooings of her kings and heroes—gossiping anecdotes, and plenty of old legends and traditions—and here is where the author especially shines: never a place or an ancient building does he visit without finding out its legend, if it has one; and he has such a happy, quaint manner of relating these imaginative romances, as to make his readers fully enter into and sympathise with the spirit of this eccentric lore. Another charm in the book is its entire freedom from egotism, hardly one traveller in a hundred would have journeyed the length and breadth of a not over-frequented country, with "womankind," children, servants, and even dogs, without furnishing a plentiful supply of minor domestic arrangements. Such reticence on personal matters is nowadays scarce indeed, but here the arrangements appear to have been so admirable, the route so well planned, nothing passed by worthy of notice unseen, so few *contretemps*, that in this instance we should not have regretted had the author been more egotistical. Not that any information of importance is omitted, we are told that the roads (essentials to travelling-comfort) in Sweden are excellent; "in many districts there is no excuse for bad ones, as stone is scattered everywhere at hand;" indeed it was "when travelling through Skåne, towards the close of the last century, that Macadam first conceived his new ideas of road-making. One hundred and fifty years since a governor of the province constructed, from Malmö to Ystad, so excellent a *chaussée*, that it lasted for fifty years without requiring repair. The road was formed of the small stones such as you see scattered about over the fields. Macadam, on his return to England, published a pamphlet on the subject, and afterwards invented the stone crushing process, which in Sweden was unnecessary."

Whether such is the fact in the capital we are not told; but the cost of living in other parts of Sweden is remarkably small—another sure sign of its being sparingly frequented by the grumbling Briton. At Söro, a beautiful island two hours sail from Göteborg, the fashionable summer resort for pleasure-loving Swedes, Mr. Marryat—after amusingly contrasting the light, moveable, foreign furniture, and airy, well-ventilated rooms, with our stuffy, overloaded, inconvenient chambers—tells that the cost of a room there during the season is 1s. 4d. per day; and at Marstrand, another island where he makes some stay, he hires a "rabbit warren of nine small rooms, fresh and clean, in a grey wooden house, with just enough red paint to lighten up its windows' eyes and look becoming. Nothing conducive to comfort is wanting—from tub and armchair to washing-stand, termed by the French 'lavabo' (I will wash), as though they didn't do so always. We feed at the Restauration, perched on a rock among the wood, where a *table d'hôte* is provided three times a day for two consecutive hours. People walk in and out as suits their fancy. Price on a sliding scale, varying from 1s. 6d. downwards, according to the number of dishes served. To-day, for that sum, they gave us calf's-head soup, fresh lobsters as well as eels, veal cutlets with vegetables, and, lastly, a sort of fruit cake with vanilla ice. The pickled salmon here is excellent, not served in vinegar, as in England, but with a delicate white aspic, made from a calf's head—a great improvement on our national receipt. Swedish ladies are not above saying their grace in public, ending the short prayer by a deep genuflexion."

Cheaper still appears the cost of living at Kingself, "a place decayed but beautiful." (Its earlier name was Kingballa—Kingshall—the residence of kings, like our own hall of Westminster). It was a great place once, the meeting place of kings, but in these degenerate days is renowned for gingerbread. "Here was the meeting between Olof Skötkonung and St. Olaf of Norway, at which the kings played at dice for the island of Hising. The King of Sweden cast sixes, the King of Norway did the same; when the Swedish King had again thrown sixes, the attendants thought Olaf the Holy must lose, but he cried, 'God may still grant me success.' He rattled the dice, one die sprung into two pieces, showing seven dots, and he obtained the prize." A Lieutenant Thomson, now gathered to his fathers, was ten years since here taken in, well fed and done for, in a private family for the sum of 200 rix (about 11l. sterling) per annum, grog alone extra. There has often been great misapprehension concerning the facilities for fishing in Norway and Sweden. Anglers will not be sorry to read the following:

At last the horses came. Our new peasant driver was quite a chronicler of kings and heroes; knew all the *hällristningar* and giants' caves by heart. We drive by a river's side, halt at Iviström, where we spent the night in a small,

well-kept inn, hard by the Ting-house, a sheltered spot, the resort of anglers for trout and salmon, both of which abound in Iviström's Elf, or river, and may be caught by anybody. What nonsense English folks do talk about fish and fishing! Go to a seacoast town in France, you hear men who are living (and not always paying) on eighteenpence a day, exclaim: "No good fish to be got, all goes to Paris" just as though they eat daily a turbot or a sturgeon for their breakfasts; quite overlooking smelts, mackerel, brill, orange soles (best of the kind), scollops, to be had for next to nothing. Then from travellers you will hear: "No fishing to be got in Scandinavia; all hired out." Why, here in Sweden, there are a hundred streams like that at Iviström, where a man may while away his time with rod and fly (though not killing ten salmon per day, perhaps) to his heart's content, and live well and cheaply. There is something about the British nation, when once they cross the Channel, which leads them to "talk big;" the women go on sighing after "English comforts," turning up their noses at clean floors and well-ventilated rooms, when nine times out of ten those comforts consist of a back bedroom looking out on a yard, with a dingy four-poster, and two inches of "flue" beneath it. Once abroad, they look on themselves as exiled duchesses. The rocks round Iviström abound in garnets, which stick out from the granite like currants. The natives declare they are too soft to polish; most likely they have never tried them.

To the imbibers of mineral waters Sweden offers an entirely new field. We do not hear of any gaming-tables planted side by side with nature's springs, as a decoy to the healthy equally with the invalid; but at Helsingburg the motto of her citizens is, "eat, drink, and be merry." There is a "chalybeate health-spring" in the ravine below the town, containing more iron than Schwalbach; at Ramlösö there is a sovereign remedy for rheumatism (similar baths are also in use in Alsace), steamed decoctions of pine-cones and juniper berries; at Grebbestad we find the most extraordinary baths ever heard of. As the author tried one himself we had better give his experience in his own words:

For the last ten days I have had hanging over me a certain Gyttabad—a treatment which is said by united everybody to be admirable for rheumatic affections and such like. The bath is of green mud; nature of the substance a question as yet undecided; some call it vegetable matter decomposed, others declare it to be produced by fishes, while a third party pronounce it the refuse of boiled-down herrings; be it one or the other, it is very nasty. This treatment is pursued at Malmöstrand and at Strömstad; but the mud of Grebbestad is considered more rich and unctuous. After much hesitation I determined to undergo the process, which is carried on by old women. While sitting in the outer room half undressed, and feeling somewhat shy, in marched an old Scandinavian witch of sixty, wrinkled, and grinning, followed by her familiar spirit, a yellow dog of doubtful pedigree. In a second she whipped off my pantaloons, and, having first poured some warm water over a wooden settle to make it comfortable, she beckoned me to follow her; then, as I sat thereon, wishing I had only the courage to tell a fib, commenced daubing me all over with a green greasy substance, plastering my body from head to foot, grinning encouragement as an old bathing hag does to a child frightened at its first dip. "Very fine mud this," chuckled she. Very fine indeed—quintessence of rotten eggs and all corruption. Having seized a brush, she proceeded to scrub it well in, then hopping upon wooden platform, with leather hose in hand, first taking aim, she pumped at me as though I were a house on fire, making me turn round and round as if on a pivot before her. Then graciously leading me to the bath she commenced a second brushing; after which came a cold douche; next doing me up in towels, she finally dried and dressed me. All my spirits were gone at being pulled about by so hideous an old woman. Over at last, after handing a dollar, one-fourth for herself, at which she grinned her ghastly thanks, dropping curtseys, three or nine—some number mystical, I escaped, awfully disgusted with green mud and Scandinavian witches."

Hardly less disagreeable must be the ant-baths near Wertakloster, where a pailful of these small insects is poured into scalding water, which boils out the formic acid, and yields a strong perfume like smelling salts, most beneficial to folks "debilitous." What with pine-cone decoctions, green mud, and ant-baths, we must feel very ill in Sweden before resorting to their unpleasant remedies. Of a few of Sweden's great men we have some pleasing sketches. We read how Carl Linnaeus, who was born in the bright month of May, 1707, for the first years of his life made flowers his only toys, and every night slept with a nosegay by his pillow; how he was intended by his father "for a divine," but would make no progress in Latin so long as Cicero and Livy were the text-books. When his mother first heard of her son's change of profession, she had a fit of apoplexy, and sent for her second son, Samuel, solemnly adjuring him "to look on all flowers" as prickly thorns and stinging nettles. But notwithstanding his parents' strong protests, Carl struggled on, often without food, and his clothes in rags, until, when matters were almost at the worst, Dean Celsius became his patron and took him in hand. His lectures grew to be the fashion, and made older professors so jealous that, for fear of being expelled from Upsala, he retired to Falun, and practised as a physician. When he had filled his purse somewhat he visited foreign countries, and was received with open arms by the botanists in England, and he enjoyed to the full the now worn out gardens of Chelsea and Oxford. He died at a good old age, and while his own countrymen were debating about purchasing his manuscripts and herbal, English gold secured the prize, and the Swedish biographer laments that these treasures now repose in the rooms of the Linnaean Society, London.

Of Tycho Brahe, their great astronomer, we learn that he was always ill-treated in his native country. Carl Michael Bellman, Sweden's *Anacreon*, was better appreciated. He was a prime favourite with Gustaf III., who sent for him on all occasions to Court. Bellman studied the people, everywhere wandering about the streets, and into the dancing booths, lyre in hand, improvising verses, often without cash. When a beggar asked his aid, he would reply "Silver and gold have I none; but here, take this," and he would write off a few stanzas—a petition from his muse never failing to unloose the purse string of the most hard-hearted.

Mr. Marryat visited Swedenborg's house at Stockholm, and relates an anecdote of him which we quote as a warning to spiritualists of the present day :

We ring at the gate of a garden planted with apple trees and pollard limes, in which stands the house of Swedenborg. "Walk in," begged a smiling old woman; "the summer-house remains just as he left it;" and opening the door of a painted kiosk, adds, with a curtsey, "Go in, Sir, it was here he had all his best visions."

Swedenborg was very odious in society. Crossing the Mälär in company with some ladies, he began as usual holding conversations with nobody :

"Why, Mr. Swedenborg, what are you chattering about?" asked one of the party. "Silence, woman! I am holding converse with my spirits." The lady was not to be shut up in that manner. "Spirits; why how many have you on board the boat?" "Twelve, madam, who never leave me;" and he angrily turned his back on the inquirer. The Dalkullaz exchanged glances. On arriving, Swedenborg proffered a coin in payment. "Thirteen marks, if you please Sir—not one stiver less." "And why, pray?" remonstrated he. "Did you not say, Sir, you had twelve spirits on board? Are we poor girls to pull them over the lakes for nothing?" The visionary, who feared neither ghost nor devil, paid down the fare demanded, sooner than encounter the clatter of two women's tongues.

Gustavus Erikson, Sweden's first Wasa king, who rescued his country from its degradation—it being at that time a mere tributary to the Danish kingdom—is, of course, our author's hero. We have a long account of his wanderings, reminding us forcibly on one or two occasions of our own King Alfred. His grandson, the great Gustaf Adolf (champion of a cause so dear to most English hearts), often turns up in these pages: his love story is very touching. Pretty Ebba Brahe and he learnt their lessons together, and over them they fell in love. King Charles IX. did not like it; so dispatched the lover, then fourteen years of age, to Oland, to war against the Danes. Gustaf departs, vowing, of course, eternal fidelity to the fair Ebba; but the course of true love makes no exception in their case. Queen Christina is very deaf to Ebba's entreaties, who goes on her knees and prays to be spared; but no—she marries her against her will, in the great church at Stockholm, to Jacob de la Gardie, who had just returned from Poland. "It was midnight—the church blazed with a thousand lights; Christina, accompanied by all the Court, attended the ceremony. Scarce was the nuptial benediction given—De la Gardie and Ebba are man and wife—when, booted and spurred, in rushed Gustavus. 'You come too late,' exclaimed the Queen; 'Ebba is married.' The King broke out in imprecations against the bridegroom, who knelt before him, imploring his pardon; 'he dared not disobey the queen.' Gustaf would have dissolved the marriage; but his mother begged him not to set his subjects an example of divorce. He yielded: yet, to his dying day, though married to another, the memory of this early love cast a gloom over his whole existence." Such is the story of Ebba Brahe and the great Gustavus; and her portrait—with her lovely face, sunny, luxuriant tresses, with little cap of gold network—is described as very beautiful. Mr. Marryat visits the Castle of Gripsholm, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Gustavus, the first Wasa, 1537; and where Gustavus IV., the last Wasa, signed his abdication; and where the picture gallery contains 1700 portraits, including the immense range of European sovereigns and celebrities from "early Russia down to modern Spain." From description, it is one of the most interesting of its kind in Europe; and the author here passes in review most of the notables who have been mixed up with Swedish history—the great "sky-rocket," Charles XII., taking a prominent place.

The travellers enter Sweden at Malmö, in the province of Skåne (Sweden's great granary), according to Mr. Marryat, "Sweden improper." He visits the prison at Malmöhus, where (to the great discomfort of King Frederick) Scotland's proudest Earl, the bad and reckless Bothwell, was confined for five years, and where he composed that narrative of leading events which terminated in his flight from Scotland in 1567. The party then proceeds northwards to the fire-clay works at Hagunas, where "perhaps the machinery in use might cause a Northumbrian miner to curl his lip," but certainly not at the social state of the 2000 men employed there as miners and modellers, for their comforts and even recreations are well cared for. At Vadstena a stoppage is made, for beautiful lace is manufactured there. "Womankind stops to purchase 'good lace, great economy, cheapest in the end.' That end seems to me like the 'good time coming,' far in the horizon of events; *a cheval à l'écurie* is lace, eating its head off, always being cleaned, got up, and mended—in the course of years doubling its first price; but we men are sad benighted creatures, so say no more about it." So they travel on to Norrkoping (Sweden's Bradford), to the silk-looms of Carlsrik, the faience and porcelain manufactories of Mariberg and Rorstrand (now almost at an end), to Eskilstuna, the Sheffield of Sweden, with its Royal manufactory of fire-arms, a foundry for locomotives, where the cutlery is beautiful and cheap. They descend the great copper mine at Falun, and explore the porphyry works at Elfdal.

Of their gay sojourn at Stockholm, the city on seven islands, "the Venice of the North," and of the architectural curiosities described and illustrated (many of which will be interesting to the ecclesiologist), our space will not allow us to write at large; and although the author modestly looks upon his production as a sort of "Jack-o'-lantern to attract great luminaries" to follow in his steps, we can assure our readers that it contains much instructive as well as interesting matter concerning places and people well worth hearing about.

LEGENDS OF ST. SWITHIN.

Legends of St. Swithun and Santa Maria Ägyptiaca, with Photozincographic Facsimiles: with Elucidations and an Essay. By JOHN EARLE, M.A. London: Longmans. Folio. pp. vii., 116.

PHOTOZINCOGRAPHY is certainly a stupendous word, but its stupendousness is well suited to the art of which it is the verbal exponent. If photography works wonders, photozincography, in the matter of multiplying ancient manuscripts, works nothing short of miracles. If the bards of old Greece were astonished at the daring inventions of the men of their day, how would they marvel were they but conscious, as they lie peradventure beside their nectar, *λαγητέων*, of the audacity of our age, which, not content with making the steam its bond-servant and the lightning its messenger, borrows the very rays of the orb "that, with surpassing glory crowned," looked from its "sole dominion like the God" of the newborn world, to reproduce us à discretion the long-forgotten records of ancient men and ancient times! The men of our day are bolder than Prometheus: he filched but a reedful of fire for mortals (*ναεθναστικέων* δι ἀνθρώπους πυρός πυρίνην κλεπταίς), they press into their service the blessed sun itself. And he makes an unexceptionable servant. He is always up in the morning at the right time; he is always accurate; he is never weary; he never gossips; he is never impertinent; and though he may be said to drink a good deal, his beverage is principally water. He occasionally looks sulky, too, and sometimes appears to be absent, but it is only in appearance; he is always at his post, but nebulous enemies surround him and impede his action. We have here some specimens of his beamiwork, expanded by the ingenuity of man. Those who wish to understand how the whole process is managed, we cannot do better than refer to a pamphlet by, we believe, the first successful employer of it, to wit, Col. Sir Henry James, R.E.; they will also find some remarks upon it in the last number of the *North British Review*. Photozincography of course means, as from its name might be inferred, the art of producing a photographic facsimile, and transferring the photograph to zinc (not that zinc is the only substance which can be employed, but it is the most usual), and it bears about the same relation to photography as printing bears to writing. "Photozincograms in fact," as Mr. Earle observes, "are multiplied, like newspapers, at each turn of the printing-press." The careful accuracy and minute dexterity required in the first instance, ere the picture is transferred in full perfection to the zinc, we need scarcely say are prodigious, and we feel it therefore our bounden duty to promulgate, so far as our power extends, the thanks which Mr. Earle justly considers that he owes to Col. Sir Henry James, R.E., Capt. A. de C. Scott, R.E., Corporal Rider, the photographer, and Mr. Appel, the printer, for the care, intelligence, and zeal, which they bestowed upon the reproduction of the actual characters which were traced by Saxon hands. For the facsimiles which accompany Mr. Earle's book, were "executed at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, under the direction of Colonel Sir Henry James, Royal Engineers;" and "Saxon," says Mr. Earle, with reason, "to be really and concretely known, ought to be known in its own original garb. It is only a second-hand acquaintance with it that we get through modern print." Mr. Earle's remark will be unanimously assented to by all who have been accustomed to read German in Roman print, and have endeavoured in vain to decipher a letter written in the character which is peculiar to the Teuton-child of Vaterland. Mr. Earle calls particular attention to the fact that the meagre dozen or so pages of which his facsimiles consist, are *entirely new*; because in the *Times* of May 25, 1861, occur the words, "Mr. Earle proposes to republish an Early Saxon Manuscript by these (i.e., photozincographic) means;" "they have never," we are assured, "in any shape been published before."

The fragments from which the facsimiles are taken appear to have been discovered some thirty years ago amongst obsolete *sordes*, in the College Library, at Gloucester. To the leaves which relate to St. Swithun, Mr. Earle assigns the date 985; those concerning St. Maria Ägyptiaca, he considers, show signs of greater antiquity, and "may belong to the early part of the tenth century." To each group of facsimiles are added a printed text and a literal translating facing it; for the object of Mr. Earle has been "to make this volume serviceable as an Introduction to Saxon Literature;" and he considers that the fragments, "both in point of language and history, . . . afforded a good opening for this."

The fragment relating to St. Swithun consists principally of an account of several miracles performed by that popular (in his own day) Bishop of Winchester; we do not, however, find it related that he brought rain upon the earth for a space of forty days, from the 15th of July, a feat which is vulgarly ascribed to him. Nor does there appear to be any very firm basis upon which to rest another common belief that the translation of St. Swithun from one burial place to another was prevented for forty days by a prodigious fall of rain, in consequence of which the sainted bishop's name has remained "a sound ominous of unseasonable rain" even unto this day. It will be worth while to read what Mr. Earle has discovered, propounded, evolved from the depths of his own consciousness, inferred, argued, and concluded, touching the life and times of the rain-compeller, if the reader be thereby only moved to disconnect a good man from an uncomfortable season, and to contemplate, him not so much in the character of a pluvial nuisance, as of an architect, a statesman, a bishop, and a saint. We do not insist much, though Mr. Earle has a

great deal to say upon the subject, upon his powers in the miracle line—our recent enlightenment as to spiritual mediums has tended to make us a little sceptical; but we can only say that if, as is asserted, he mended the old woman's broken eggs, he performed a feat beyond the power of all the king's horses and all the king's men, and was equal to setting up again Humpty Dumpty when he fell so disastrously from the wall. We observe that Mr. Earle gives a very good reason why St. Swithun should not have died before 863—“We have his signature under that date.” It would be a worthy exercise for an ingenious person to reconcile this fact with the statement that St. Swithun died in 861, which we find in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, lately published under the editorship of Mr. Thorpe. We have not the volume by us, but we think it will be found at page 129.

The illustrations in Latin and in English, of the thirteenth century, which Mr. Earle has deserved our thanks for appending to his essay, will be found both interesting and useful; and the same thing may be said of his Notes.

Of St. Maria *Egyptiaca* we must say a few words. She is a character in early hagiology, and puts one very much in mind of the St. Mary Magdalene of tradition and ecclesiastical legend. The fragment, of which we have a facsimile, is an unskilful Saxon translation of a Latin original, describing scenes which occur between St. Maria and a monk of Palestine named Zosimas. Zosimas, that he might be free from worldly distractions, had fled into the desert: here he one day espied a dark figure gliding along at a distance. He pursued, but it retreated swiftly, for it was St. Maria in a state of nudity. She shouted, and explained her condition, whereupon Zosimas, with great gallantry, rent his mantle, and threw her a large portion of it. Having attired herself gracefully therein, she calls Zosimas, to his astonishment, by his name: he at once sets her down for a prophetess, and can hardly be induced to hear the confession of a lady so much his superior apparently in spiritual gifts. However, he at last overcomes his modest scruples, and listens agape at the history of St. Maria's early life in Egypt, which might be termed, without abuse of language, profligate; and of her miraculous conversion at the Festival of the Holy Cross. St. Maria then makes an appointment with Zosimas to meet him the following year, that he may administer to her the Eucharist: this he does, and a third meeting is agreed upon for the next year, and Zosimas, upon reaching the appointed spot, finds St. Maria there, but dead. By the body stood a lion: him Zosimas, seizing the opportunity, orders at once to scoop out a grave. The beast obeys cheerfully, and, having seen St. Maria deposited therein, parts company with Zosimas without demanding so much as a limb by way of compensation; and Zosimas, returning to his monastery, tells “the tale, including some injunctions which the saint had given him for his abbot, to correct the abuses of his house.” That the prurient and the scandalmonger, who no doubt will smile sardonically at the periodical meetings and pious conversations between the monk and St. Maria, may be disarmed, we beg to inform them, upon sufficient authority, that forty-seven years had elapsed from the conversion of the lady to the time when she encountered Zosimas, and that she was “blackened with the vicissitudes of the weather.” We feel convinced we need say no more to vindicate the reputations of confessor and confessee: the most salacious malignity must on this occasion be dumb.

A GLIMPSE OF MODERN FRENCH LIFE.

Chateau Frissac; or, Home Scenes in France. By CHRONIQUEUSE, Authoress of “Photographs of Paris Life.” London: Tinsley Brothers. 1862. pp. 327.

“CHATEAU FRISSAC” is a romance, or novel, or story, with a moral to it. The moral is, that people should marry for love, as they do in England; and not for money, as is unhappily the case in France. In order to point her moral with due effect, “Chroniqueuse” presents her readers with a series of very exciting and delightful improbabilities. Officers are supposed to be killed and come to life again; marriages are broken off for the most romantic reasons, and cemented again for other reasons just as romantic. Duels and strange disappearances keep up the excitement; while virtuous maidens, with “heavenly faces,” and females of the *demi-monde* excite in turn our sympathy or our disgust. A French duke makes love to a French widow in the following curious fashion:

I have felt that to die ere such a being had crossed my path, were indeed to have lived in vain. Often when the camp fire burnt low, and the sad wind sighed out a melancholy song, I've sat alone and wondered when I should meet her. And when, in battle's frenzy, I've rushed on, perhaps to death, I've sighed to think that if I fell her loving tears would ne'er be shed, her gentle heart would never bleed for me. But it is for this I have lived! For such love as this, heat, cold, hunger, thirst, cannon ball, sabre, all, all have spared me! You love me, Léonie; my dream is realised. I now know what happiness is. Say it once more, my loved one! Let me again drink in that sound.

“I love you truly, dearest.”

“Then you will be mine, my own? Mine, for no other eyes to gaze upon—those cheeks in their rosy bloom, those eyes into whose lovely depths I have so often gazed, and tried to read what was passing there—they are mine—all mine!”

How the lady could be his “for no other eyes to gaze on,” it is not very easy to say. Nor does this amorous lover appear to be in a great hurry to marry. His wedding day is fixed, but he discovers that his sister is about to be married, and that it would not be consistent with the dignity of his race that she should marry with a sum less than his whole property; which accordingly he at once resigns. Fortune,

however, apparently favours him, and his intended wife comes into two millions of francs quite unexpectedly. This puts off the marriage apparently to the Greek Calends; and the Duke is still looking out for a directorship, when his sister's lover seeks him, and *vi et armis* forces his property back on him again. There are at least half a dozen pleasantly inconsequential scenes like the foregoing in this volume. Sometimes the gentleman, sometimes the lady, “cuts up rough” (to use a vulgarism), without the slightest apparent reason; but the reader can only be certain of one thing—that in this volume the course of true love will not be allowed to run smooth.

“They do these things differently in France,” is as true now as in the days of Sterne, if we may trust the veracious pages before us. For instance, a young lady of eighteen discovers that her uncle, with whom she is residing, has left his home for a day or two. She does not exactly know what he has gone away for, but imagines that his purpose is to fetch her a husband. He brings back two candidates for her hand—one middle-aged and fat, the other consumptive and young. Neither is over anxious to marry, if we may judge from the following conversation:

“Gentlemen,” said the uncle, as soon as ever Léonie had closed the door, and he heard her foot upon the stairs, “Gentlemen, I rode over to your town to-day, and I have invited you to a good dinner at my house; I dare say you thought I had an object in taking so unusual a step. I had, *Messieurs*, and it is this. The young lady who sat at table with us this evening is my niece; she is an orphan, and does not possess a sou in the world. I wish to get her married—she wishes it herself. I know you are each looking out for a wife, and therefore I have asked you here to know whether she would suit either of you. I have been at all this trouble and expense to provide one or the other of you with a beautiful wife.”

“*La Demoiselle est bien belle,*” said the pale young man.

“*Combien lui donnez vous?*” said the fat one, inclined to gourmandising.

“*Not a sou, I tell you,*” said the affectionate uncle; “I have nothing to give her.”

“You'll never get her married on those terms,” said the fat man.

“Then she shall remain single.”

“Yes, and be an expense to you here in the house.”

The uncle thought how true this was, and it is to be feared his mind reverted to his defunct sister with no gentle feelings. He turned to the younger man—“Well, Monsieur Ligault, have you nothing to say?”

“I cannot marry at present,” was the reply.

“Then why did you come here? What made you eat my dinner?” Certainly, M. Ligault had eaten very little of it. “Why didn't you tell me that, Sir, when I invited you—you certainly did not imagine I did so out of love for you?”

“I cannot marry for a year,” said Monsieur Ligault, musingly.

“Then why did you not say so; why did you not, when I asked you to dinner, say, ‘No, mon cher ami, no; in a year I will come and eat your dinner, in a year I can marry?’”

“*Mais, Monsieur,* you said nothing about marrying.”

“*Pardieu,*” said the *Gourmand*; “If one had to marry the daughter or niece of every friend who invited you to dinner—”

“You would have been married a thousand times over, Monsieur Croquetout. But if you will have none of my niece, I'll have none of your company. So, adieu—”

“But a night's rest and breakfast,” insisted Monsieur Croquetout.

“You'll get both at the inn, where you'll not be asked to marry any one's niece; so, good night to you.” And thus unceremoniously did Léonie's uncle put out the fortune-seeking Monsieur Croquetout, leaving himself alone with the other, of whom he now had but little hope.

“So you can't get married for a year, eh, Ligault; and why not?”

“I do not hesitate to tell you, as I think your niece, if as amiable as she is lovely, would be a wife that would render any man happy. In a year I shall be twenty-five, and shall then come into the enjoyment of a comfortable income, left me by my relative; I should not be able to marry before then.”

“And then you will marry my niece?”

“Not so fast, my dear Sir; in taking your niece portionless, I am departing from a custom which has almost become law with us in France. If you will permit me to see your niece, to know her, to see if her mind is such as I desire my wife's should be, I shall esteem myself happy in having found such a treasure.”

The hero of the volume is a young Englishman, named Sydney Mortimer. “He was just five-and-twenty; he was about middle height, and possessed a mass of rich brown hair so thick that the parting was hardly visible, the hair raising (*sic*) up on each side of it like two ranges of continuous little mountains. His eyes were brown,” &c. This “Mortimar” is, of course, “*pas mal de la boîte Anglais*,” and is indeed a complete Admirable Crichton, who very seldom makes a fool of himself. He does, however, sometimes; thus, when a number of ladies prefer “faire une Venus” in preference to “jeux innocents,” M. Mortemar, with a sincere desire to compliment, chooses the hair of a lady who wears a wig, the nose of one whose “facial member” is in the form of an arc; the complexion of one who is “moustachioed and yellow,” &c.

The scene in page 182, &c., is, we suppose, borrowed from “Jane Eyre,” but as it is almost the only good one in the book, we can hardly object to it. We may add, however, *per contra*, that there is a delightful vivacity and an ease in many of the conversational scenes with which this novelette abounds, which are eminently French. While reading the pages of “Chroniqueuse,” we might almost fancy ourselves in one of the pleasantest of the Parisian salons; and although we cannot help feeling that the various human units introduced to our notice are individually by no means deserving of much sympathy, collectively we are bound to say they are for a time very amusing and pleasant company.

Glimpses of Antiquity: being a Collection of Metrical Sketches, in the form of Ballads, Lyrics, &c. With main Reference to Medieval or Classical Subjects. By GEORGE F. PRESTON. (W. Kent and Co. pp. 130.)—This volume is as evidently the work of a writer of good taste and

careful culture, as it is not of one possessing naturally very great poetic powers. It is impossible not to gather from its pages that Mr. Preston has a general and appreciative knowledge of Greek poetry—a knowledge, too, altogether untainted by that pedantry which occupies itself with a frivolous admiration of words and phrases, and which too often merely looks upon the text of a great work of antiquity as an appendage to reconsciously laborious masses of modern commentary. Mr. Preston's favourite among the Greek tragedians is, we should fancy, *Aeschylus*. The mighty Greek's thunder, however, is but faintly echoed in the following strains, which have possibly in some measure been inspired by Mr. Matthew Arnold's "Merope."

THE NYMPHS' LAMENT FOR THE TITANS.

Might of the earth-born,
Where art thou fallen?
Craft of the noblest,
Why hast thou fallen?—
Fallen the earth-born Titans when all nature
Moaned in the new supremacy of Zeus!
And a disdainful Até—vengeance
Floated about his halls,
Or to the amber tables
Of the Elysians,
Above the cloud-rack!
But they sat and shuddered;
Yet she came not
'Mid the soft-bosomed meadows
Where the heroes
Repose eternally!
First-born of Cronos,
Thou may'st deck thy Heavens
In rainbows! Bid the scented Asphodel
Feign a wan summer, where no winter
enters—
But give us Earth,
Earth, real, plenteous,
Imperfect, dying, bounteous,
Ever renewed!
The stars with tender vows!
And syllable most fervent oaths
Frangt with our deepest energy and life—

Of such writing there need be no end. Unshackled as it is by metre, rhyme, and, in some cases, by reason, we do not see why almost any one may not, *stans pede in uno*, spin a hundred verses. There is something of almost classical simplicity in the following lines on the "Naiades:"

In the drift of rainbow'd fountains,
Where the brook its silver traces,
Thro' the campaign rich and fair,—
'Mid the sedges' languid faces,
Braided with ambrosial hair,
Breeding laughter, love, despair—
Mortals may not see our beauty,
Lest they die in our embraces.
Where the red weed dips and glances,
In the dull and deeper pool.
One by one the myrtle-berries
Shed in dimpled eddies cool.
Steps profane, be far away,
Here the sister sea-nymphs play.

Occasionally, as may be seen in some of the following lines, Mr. Preston, in his anxiety to "word-paint" scenery and sound, falls into something very like obscurity:

The mellow-throated curlew's call
Sobs up a flickering pulse of sound,
Silverly distant from a fall
Of beach embanked with shining mound;
Where sea and mountain, sand and sky,
Mete out the landscape rigidly.

The violet clouds in bearing drench
Are tumbling in a smoke of rain
Against the crystal-white, clear drawn
In many a molten jagged stain.
Small cresting breakers whiten far
Beyond the gleaming ripple-breaks of
bar.

And a sea-music rises up and moves
Upon the aerial mountains to expand
By furrow granite-raftered fastnesses
In windy ecstasies,

The most strictly classical poem in the volume, is, "Ulysses in the Island of Ogygia," being, indeed, little more than a very free paraphrase from the *Odyssey*, graced, however, by some happy touches of the writer. "Memnon" is, also, a vigorous piece of writing, though it altogether wants that marvellous rhythmic music which so distinguishes the Laureate's classical pieces.

The Lessons of my Farm: a Book for Amateur Agriculturists; being an Introduction to Farm Practice in the Culture of Crops, the Feeding of Cattle, &c. By ROBERT SCOTT BURN. (Lockwood and Co. pp. 334).—Though this book is intended for "amateur agriculturists," it is only by a practical farmer that it can be really judged. The author has written much upon this class of subjects before, having compiled a "Year-Book of Agricultural Facts," and assisted in writing a "Book of Farm Buildings," and a "Book of Farm Implements and Machines." These works are doubtless well known to, and properly appreciated by, the bucolic public. The volume before us is, moreover, dedicated to a proprietor of the *Mark-lane Express*; so that, altogether, it comes to us with an air of authority, as befits a book which deserves to be accepted for a guide by the "amateur agriculturist." To be candid, however, we like not that word "amateur." It is current enough nowadays; but, to us, it conveys no very direct meaning. A man is either an agriculturist or he is not; he understands and practises agriculture or he does not. The tillage of the soil is one of the first duties of man towards this world; and, when a duty is undertaken, it should be performed perfectly to the

best of a man's ability. If by "amateur agriculture" is meant a frivolous pretence, a disguise for idling, a playing at farming, we question whether such a pursuit is worth encouragement; and, as well as we understand the matter, it must either be that, or it must be identical with real agriculture as practised by mankind from the beginning. Mr. Burn, however, in the course of his volume, intimates that he regards "amateur agriculture" as, after all, little better than play. "I hold it, worthy reader (says he), to be, in truth, nothing else than this myself, and wish it to be considered nothing else. All amateur-farming must—some of it to a greater, some to a less extent—partake of the nature of amusement or recreation—play, in point of fact; and very healthy, honest play it affords, too; much better in every way than some kinds I wot of, where green-baized boards take the place of green fields, croupiers that of cattle, and pigeons to be plucked hovering near." Well, to be sure, a little amateur farming is better than gambling, and those who like to play at so pleasant a game, will find Mr. Burn's book a very useful aid. The alternation of crops, management of meadow-land, manures, fattening stock, dairy management, agricultural machines, and how to keep your accounts in a manner worthy of Mr. Mecham, are the topics upon which he holds forth to the "amateur agriculturist."

The Turkish Empire. In its Relations with Christianity and Civilisation By RICHARD ROBERT MADDEN. (T. C. Newby. 2 vols. pp. 556-496).—We have never seen so large a book published to so little good purpose. In spite of his protestations in favour of his own experience and knowledge, nothing can be more clear than that Mr. Madden is utterly and hopelessly ignorant of the subject upon which he has presumed to write. To have lived in a country for any length of time may no more entitle a person to speak authoritatively about that country than the residence of a blind man among the most beautiful scenes of nature would entitle him to describe their physical aspects. Mr. Madden is a blind man; blinded by prejudice, by bigotry, by dogmatism, and by self-love. He boasts of a residence of "upwards of four years in the Turkish empire;" but he nowhere proves the slightest acquaintance with either the language or the manners of the people with whom he lived. To his apprehension, the most important question connected with the Turkish empire is "the influence of Turkish rule and of Mahommedanism over Christianity and civilisation." As the two religions are incompatible, he is for sweeping away the one without ascertaining what hope there is of implanting the other. It is difficult to treat seriously the reasonings of a man who can arrive at such a conclusion, even though they be spread over two lengthy volumes.

Messrs. Longman and Co. have issued a "people's edition" of *The Life and Epistles of St. Paul*. By the Rev. W. J. CONYBEARE, M.A., and the Rev. J. S. HOWSON, D.D. 2 vols. pp. 438-591.

We have also received: *Kitt's Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature*. New Edition. Part III. (A. and C. Black).—*Golden Words*. No. I. (J. H. and J. Parker).—*The Wreck of the Homeward Bound; or, the Boat of Mercy*. By N. Mitchell. Second Edition. (W. Tegg).—*The third of Messrs. Black's cheap issue of "The Waverley Novels": The Antiquary*.—*A Sermon preached in Christ Church, Dublin, Sunday, Feb. 16, 1862, on the occasion of the Consecration of the Right Rev. John, Lord Bishop of Cork*. By Samuel Butcher, D.D. (Dublin: W. Curry and Co.).—*Remarks on the Parochial and Burgh Schoolmasters' Act, 1861, giving some Digest of the Chief Provisions of the Statute*. By the Rev. J. S. Barty, D.D. (W. Blackwood and Sons.)

MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

"FRASER'S" is full of good matter. Our pleasant friend, A. K. H. B., sends a more than usually suggestive piece of gossip "Concerning the Sorrows of Childhood." Little sorrows, he justly argues, are not little sorrows to little people, and the griefs of childhood are as bitter to the child as those of manhood to the man. That is so obviously true that it need not have been said, were it not for the fact that ninety-nine out of a hundred will need to have it said before they will admit it. With bullying big boys A. K. H. B. wages uncompromising war:

Among the writer's possessions might be found by the curious inspector several black kid gloves, no longer fit for use, though apparently not very much worn. Surveying these integuments minutely, you would find the thumb of the right hand rent away, beyond the possibility of mending. Whence the phenomenon? It comes of the writer's determined habit of stopping the bully. Walking along the street, or the country road, I occasionally see a big blackguard fellow thrashing a boy much less than himself. I am well aware that some prudent individuals would pass by on the other side, possibly addressing an admonition to the big blackguard. But I approve Thomson's statement, that "prudence to baseness verges still;" and I follow a different course. Suddenly approaching the blackguard by a rapid movement, generally quite unforeseen by him, I take him by the arm, and occasionally (let me confess) by the neck; till his teeth rattle. This, being done with a new glove on the right hand, will generally unfit that glove for further use. For the bully must be taken with a grip so firm and sudden, as shall serve to paralyse his nervous system for the time. And never once have I found the bully fail to prove a whimpering coward. The punishment is well deserved, of course; and it is a terribly severe one in ordinary cases. It is a serious thing, in the estimation both of the bully and his companions, that he should have so behaved as to have drawn on himself the notice of a passer-by, and especially of a person. The bully is instantly cowed; and by a few words to any of his school associates who may be near, you can render him unenviably conspicuous among them for a week or two. I never permit bullying to pass unchecked! and so long as my strength and life remain, I never will. I trust you never will. If you could stand coolly by, and see the cruelty you could check, or the wrong you could right, and move no finger to do it, you are not the reader I want, nor the human being I choose to know. I hold the cautious and sagacious man, who can look on an act of bullying without stopping it and punishing it, as a worse and more despicable animal than the bully himself.

Bravo! Who does not long to shake the manly hand that wears the rent glove-thumb? Upon brutal schoolmasters he is not less just:

It is the cruelty, injustice, and incompetence of many schoolmasters. I know a young man of twenty-eight, who told me that when at school in a certain large city in Peru (let us say), he never went into his class any day without feeling quite sick with nervous terror. The entire class of boys lived in that state of cowed submission to a vulgar, stupid, bullying, flogging barbarian. If

it prevents the manners from becoming brutal, diligently to study the ingenuous arts, it appears certain that diligently to teach them sometimes leads to a directly contrary result. The bullying schoolmaster has now become an almost extinct animal; but it is not very long since the spirit of Mr. Squeers was to be found, in its worst manifestations, far beyond the precincts of Dotheboys Hall. You would find fellows who showed a grim delight in walking down a class with a cane in their hand, enjoying the evident fear they occasioned as they swung it about, occasionally coming down with a savage whack on some poor fellow who was doing nothing whatsoever. These brutal teachers would flog, and that till compelled to cease by pure exhaustion, not merely for moral offences, which possibly deserve it (though I do not believe any one was ever made better by flogging); but for making a mistake in saying a lesson, which the poor boy had done his best to prepare, and which was driven out of his head by the fearful aspect of the truculent blackguard with his cane and his hoarse voice. And how indignant, in after years, many a boy of the last generation must have been, to find that this tyrant of his childhood was in truth a humbug, a liar, a fool, and a sneak! Yet how that miserable piece of humanity was feared! How they watched his eye, and laughed at the old idiot's wretched jokes! I have several friends, who have told me such stories of their schooldays, that I used to wonder that they did not, after they became men, return to the schoolboy spot that they might heartily shake their preceptor of other years, or even kick him!

We beg A. K. H. B.'s pardon: the bullying schoolmaster is by no means an extinct animal. We ourselves hold in recollection one who was and still is a master at a school, also "in a certain large city in Peru (let us say)," the remembrance of whose savage cruelty and brutal injustice still stirs the hearts of many who were once subject to them. Through life we have met with many of that man's victims, now grown into men—in all respects, save in the recollection and estimation of him, amiable, and kindly men; but we can safely say that we never found one of them who had not grown up to be that man's enemy, whose indignation had not expanded with his growth and whose sense of injustice had not become intensified by time. Among the other contents of *Fraser* we note a supplementary notice, by Mr. T. L. Peacock, about Shelley's conduct to his first wife; in which he clearly shows, from facts, that Mr. Garnett's announcement (in *Macmillan*) of the existence of letters which prove that the estrangement was of long and gradual birth, must be founded on a mistake. The dates prove it to be impossible. There is an article on "The Twice-Revised Code," which we recommend to the perusal of Lord Granville and Mr. Lowe. Summoning up the prospects of the pending dispute in a few succinct but comprehensive words, the writer says:

What will be the issue of the discussion now impending? We have good hopes. The disposition hitherto shown by the House of Commons has been excellent; the attachment of the country at large to a system from which vast practical benefit has been derived is strong. But we are not confident. The friends of the Revised Code are numerous, resolute, and powerful. There is Mr. Lowe, a political economist of such force, that had he been by when the

Lord of the harvest was besought "to send labourers into his harvest," he would certainly have remarked of that petition that it was "a defiance of the laws of supply and demand," and that the labourers should be left to come of themselves. There is the *Times*, which naturally upholds Mr. Lowe. There is the *Daily News*, unable on this subject to shake off what it has shaken off on so many others, a superstitious reverence for old watchwords of those extreme Dissenters, who for the last ten years have seemed bent on proving how little the future of the country is to owe to their intelligence. There are the friends of economy at any price, always ready to check the hundreds of the national expenditure, while they let the millions go. There are the selfish vulgar of the upper classes, saying in their hearts that this educational philanthropy is all rubbish, and that the less a poor man learns except his handcraft the better. There are the clever and fastidious, too far off from its working to see the substantial benefits which a system, at all national, of popular education confers on the lower classes, but offended by its superficial faults. All these will be gratified by the triumph of the Revised Code, and they are many. And there will be only one sufferer—the education of the people.

A correspondent from the Record Office sends to *Fraser's* a copy of some verses which have recently been discovered in that treasure-house of bygone literature. They are contained in a fragment of a letter found among the correspondence of Lord Burleigh. The letter is "without a signature," and the verses are introduced with these words: "I found an epigram of your old doing at school, which I translated, and send you also the Latin of your own hand." The Latin of Cecil's "own hand" is not forthcoming; but the translated verses, albeit they betray more of the wisdom of the serpent than the guilelessness of the dove, and would rather fit the crafty statesman than the impulsive schoolboy, may be safely recommended to the consideration both of Sir Robert Peel and The O'Donoghue. All we can say is, that, if Cecil really wrote these verses when he was at school, he must have been a very remarkable boy of his age:

In valiancess the force is ruled by wit,
'Tis coward's weakness for to threaten
aught;
Words are for women, deeds for men be fit:
Wisdom dissembles, valiance sayeth
nought,
But when he seeth his time, then dareth do
That longs a wise and valiant man unto.
First keep therefore that justly any wight
Be not thy foe; but if unrightfully
Thou harmed be, revenge thee then with
right,
If that thou may; if not, then be thou shily,
Dissemble close the dour of thine heart,
Less mighties ire procure thee further
smart.

Folly is with words to kindle more on fire
A mighty foe, and get the greater harm;
A wise man waits his time and calms his ire,
And often will give place, and sweetly
charm
His enemy's wrath with dulce words, till
he get
His foe betrapped and meshed in the net.
And when thou hast him so,
Then valiancess sufficeth that thou could
Be broken on thine enemy an thou would;
But so to let him go,
Won with thy courtesy; yet needs thou
must
Then warned be by wisdom not to trust
A reconciled foe.

We have also received: *The Threepenny Magazine*.—*The Industrial Magazine*.—*The Family Treasury of Sunday Reading*.—*The Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England*.

EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

EDUCATION.

Shakespeare's "Macbeth." With Chapters of Hollinshed's "Historie of Scotland," on which the play is based. Adapted for Educational Purposes, with an Introduction and Notes, Philological and Analytic. By WALTER SCOTT DALGLEISH, M.A. Edin., Vice-Principal of the Grange House School. pp. 112.

ONE MARKED EFFECT of the competitive and middle-class examinations has been vastly to promote the study of the works of our great English dramatist. Heretofore Eschylus and Sophocles, Euripides and Aristophanes, have almost entirely engrossed the attention of the *ingenui pueri* of the British nation. The English writer has been left chiefly to amateur readers, or studied in a dilettanti sort of manner for school-speech days, &c. Hence it has happened that to young Englishmen—who were so intimately acquainted with the fortunes of Hippolytus and Phaedra, of Orestes and Electra, of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, that they could accurately described the chariot in which Hippolytus was riding at the time of his death; the form of the couch on which Orestes used to lie during the paroxysm of his madness; the texture of the veil by which Egisthus was enabled to slay "the king of men" in his bath—Cordelia and Lear, Desdemona and Othello, Romeo and Juliet, were little more than names; perhaps, indeed, only known to these erudite young gentlemen from the fact that a favourite actor "made up" well as Lear, and a pretty actress died gracefully as Desdemona. Thanks, however, to the new systems of examination introduced among us, the schoolboy is beginning to find it well worth his while to study English manners and customs as closely as those of ancient Greece or Rome.

The merits of the edition before us are that a good text is furnished to the learner (Mr. Dyce's emendations being, for the most part, adopted); and that the notes are sufficiently numerous, and yet the student is not troubled with unnecessary explanations. We think, as the volume is intended for educational purposes, that Raphael Hollinshed's diction might have been modernised; but perhaps this would, after all, be only paying a compliment to schoolboy laziness.

A Hebrew Grammar, with Exercises. By M. M. KALISCH, Ph.D., M.A. In two parts. Part I.: The Outlines of the Language, with Exercises: being a Practical Introduction to the Study of Hebrew. (Longmans. 1862. pp. 374.)—Dr. Kalisch is already well known to

Hebrew scholars by his "Historical and Critical Commentary on the Old Testament," a work, which so far as it has gone at present, has extorted the almost universal admiration of critics. In writing a Hebrew grammar, Dr. Kalisch may seem to have undertaken a much humbler task; but it is to be recollect that a thorough knowledge of a language which has often untruly been called an easy one, can only be acquired by "commencing with the commencement;" and that unless its first elements be philosophically as well as accurately studied, the student's labour is greatly increased. If any fault can be urged against this grammar at first sight, it is its formidable bulk; as the first part contains nearly four hundred pages. This bulk is, however, after all more apparent than real, as the work is in reality a reading-book and dictionary, as well as a grammar. We can unhesitatingly pronounce it to be at once the best book for beginners that we have ever yet seen, and a work, moreover, which may often be consulted with advantage by the advanced student.

THE YORKSHIRE SOCIETY'S SCHOOL, founded in 1812, for educating, boarding, and clothing the sons of respectable Yorkshire parents reduced by misfortune, or dead, who shall reside or have resided within ten miles of the General Post Office, has issued its 50th annual report. The report includes an appeal for assistance. "Very few persons now remain of those who, fifty years since, took an active part in forming this institution. To educate, board, and clothe fifty children has for some years past been the cherished object of the committee. This has been accomplished, but its continuance must depend on the aid of the benevolent and the co-operation of those who have been the supporters of the society. Efforts have been made to raise additional funds, and some success has attended them, although not to the extent desired. There is now a debt for necessary repairs, and there being no separate fund for liquidating the debt, the committee were under the necessity of making an appeal for donations, which was responded to in the sum of 971. 17s., leaving a balance of 1137. 17s. 10d. unprovided for. A life governor, who is also an annual subscriber, has generously proposed to give 20 guineas if 49 other persons will do the same, so as to raise 1000 guineas for permanent investment.

A correspondence between the War-office and the authorities of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, relating to military education, has been published with the Parliamentary papers. Some of these letters have been already made public. Sir George Lewis has informed the heads of the Universities that candidates producing certificates from their University of having passed a satisfactory examination in certain branches of mathematics may be exempted from further examination as

a preliminary to their entrance to Sandhurst. He also expressed his readiness to consider a relaxation of the rule as regards age in the case of University undergraduates. In reply to a suggestion that young gentlemen having resided at a University should be permitted to abridge their course at Sandhurst, the Secretary of State says that the Council of Military Education have reported that "there is nothing to prevent a cadet from going up for examination for his commission as soon as he has completed his military instruction. Practically a very large number have gone up in a year and a half, and there are instances of cadets having qualified themselves for their final examination in one year."

On Tuesday morning the Provost and Fellows of Eton College (with the exception of the Rev. Charles Luxmore) met at the college chapel and elected the Right Rev. James Chapman, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Colombo, to the fellowship rendered vacant by the appointment of the Rev. Edward Balston to the head mastership of the school.

Oxford.—The Junior Proctor will receive the names of undergraduates who intend to offer themselves for the responsions in the present term on Tuesday, March 25, and Wednesday, March 26, from 2 till 3 o'clock.

Cambridge.—Henry Whitehead Moss, of St. John's College, has been elected to the newly founded Craven Scholarship.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—“The year of jubilee is come,” says Isaac Watts, D.D., and so say the directors of the Philharmonic. Of the ransom that may transpire nothing, however, is known, though certain is it, the word “jubilee” will be turned into excellent trading capital before Midsummer-day arrives. The first meeting of this jubilant season took place on Monday, and as a matter of course Weber's Jubilee Overture was pressed into service. As might have been expected, the audience applauded it as they had often done before at the same place. Taken in its entirety, the programme was not an over rich one, considering the great ado about the jubilee. Thus there were Cherubini's overture to “Faniska,” and Schumann's “Genoveva,” mere trifles compared to some of the stores in the custody of the Philharmonic librarian. As a set-off to music of this kind, Beethoven's “Eroica” symphony appeared at the opening of the second part of the programme. This of course was a feature, from what point of view soever regarded. The precision and energy obtained in the allegro gave undeniable evidence of the efficacious training to which the band is subject, and the varieties of light and shade in the finale, were expressed with the minutest accuracy. The marcia funebra, the most sublime adagio in the nine symphonies of Beethoven, was likewise given with immense effect. We hardly understand why Viotti's concerto in A minor was introduced, seeing that as a composition it is quite beneath the notice of such a violinist as Herr Joachim. It may serve to show great digital finish and a famous right hand, but as the Philharmonic affect to eschew mere executive skill, we reiterate our surprise at the entry of this fly in amber. Herr Joachim's second piece almost banished the first from memory, and thus far little damage to the credit or reputation of either society or violinist resulted. Mme. Guerabella and Miss Lascelles leavened the instrumental moments, the former by Mozart's “Parto,” with its elegant clarinet obligato, the latter by an excellent version of Gluck's “Che faro.” These ladies joined in a duet, “Vaghe colle,” from Winter's opera, “Ratto di Proserpina,” of which little now is remembered. The rooms in Hanover-square were, as usual, very fashionably attended on this the first night of the eventful jubilee. Dr. Sterndale Bennett conducted.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Although the programme of the last Monday Popular Concert bore no very remarkable features of novelty, yet all the instrumental pieces were gems of their class. Beethoven's quintet in F minor came first. This six-movement composition is admitted to be more strikingly impressed with the individuality of Beethoven than any similar work from his mind and pen. It shares the glories of his “second manner,” with the symphonies in B flat, C minor, and the Pastoral—a fact, as one of his critics observes, which cannot fail to interest those who take delight in watching the intellectual progress of a great genius. Weber's sonata in D minor, for pianoforte solus (Mr. Charles Halle), proved to be, in every sense, a rich treat. In this work Weber brims with imagination as poetic as it is original, and as beautiful as it is poetic. It conveyed also the idea of an auriferous region of melody, over which the explorer had not far to travel without coming in contact with a nugget. That some of the melodies which turned up at the touch of Mr. Halle's finger have been cast by smaller composers into a mould of their own, aye, and very recently too, there can be no doubt, as the likenesses are too striking and the phrases too faithfully used to fall within the ring of accident. An encore of the unequivocal kind was awarded to Sig. Piatti for his highly-finished rendering of Boccherini's sonata in A for violoncello. Mr. Charles Halle and Herr Joachim gave the finishing stroke to the seventy-eighth concert by a glorious performance of Beethoven's extremely difficult sonata in G minor (Op. 96), for pianoforte and violin. Miss Poole and Mr. Tennant figured as the vocalists; but the songs chosen were, for the most part, of a namby-pamby character, and as such the company complimented them.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Those who take an interest in the advance of native talent must, perchance, rejoice to witness any efforts for effecting it that are turned in a right direction. London cannot challenge many great Continental cities on the point of musical authorship, but it may, nevertheless, take rank with any in the matter of perseverance to attain honours therein. The students of the Royal Academy do well occasionally to feel their way in the path chosen for a future career, and their chamber concerts are well adapted for the purpose. That given on the 6th inst. was both remarkable for the excellence of the music selected and the general success in performing it. If there are as good fishes in the sea as those taken out of it, who will dare to say that Miss Armytage, Miss Westbrook, and other young ladies who sang so admirably on the evening referred to, may not, ere long, be able to scale and maintain similar lofty positions to those attained by their musical countrywomen.

Macfarren's cantata, entitled “Christmas,” brought forward an imposing array of students, and the impression made upon the audience was a very agreeable one. Among the solo pieces for instruments may be mentioned Beethoven's sonata in D minor (Op. 31), played by Miss Zimmerman in a very correct and musician-like manner. The room was, as usual, most inconveniently crowded.

EXETER HALL.—The repetition of the “Hymn of Praise” and the “Stabat Mater” filled the hall to the doors on Friday, the 7th. Mlle. Parepa was the prima donna in lieu of Mlle. Tietjens, who was necessitated to leave town a few days previous to fulfil an engagement at Barcelona. “Israel in Egypt,” the fixture for last evening, has now become so attractive that it is placed in the category of paying performances.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Goaded probably by an announcement of Mehul's symphony in G minor for “the first time in England,” an unusually large force of the musical fraternity assembled at Sydenham on the 8th inst. The attracting composition might have been better situated than at the top of the programme, for the perpetual shifting of the just-in-time-comers, who very naturally strove either for a seat or a favourable standing, disturbed the calmness necessary to the formation of a sound judgment upon the music submitted. Some of Mehul's works bear unquestionably the stamp of originality, but the six symphonies which owe their paternity to him, clearly show that Haydn had been studied, and his manner and spirit to a considerable extent caught; not perhaps so much in the G minor as in the rest. An ordinary listener would be at once struck with the preponderance of the minor key, and this is its chief drawback. There is neither lack of melody nor fancy, but all protracted instrumental compositions require judicious relievings in order to keep the interest in them sustained. Each movement was received with marks of unequivocal favour, the last especially. Weber's Concertstück and Thalberg's melodies from “Don Giovanni” (both played by Miss Arabella Goddard) were excellently placed against the orchestral and vocal portions of the programme. Miss Goddard repeated Thalberg's melodies to the evident delight of the admirers of the peculiar school of pianism which this renowned author may be said to have founded. Mme. Gordon and Mr. Suchet Champion were the singers engaged, and, according to the bills, under the magnetic condition of “first appearances.” Comparisons, if not always “odious,” are in nine cases out of ten unfavourable to new comers, who will choose music that has been rendered so popular by great singers as to be identified with their names. Moreover the public have become quite earworn with the perpetual dingdolings of “bright visions,” “guiding stars,” &c., which long ago they affected not to see.

HANOVER-SQUARE.—Messrs. Klindworth, Blagrove, and Daubert's concerts of classical chamber music given in the spring of 1861, and which ranked among the successes of the season, are doubtless fresh in the remembrance of many of our readers. A second series commenced on Tuesday, with an enlarged band of executants. One of the salient features of these concerts may be referred to the rarity of the items culled for the evening's entertainment. These are obtained without diving into the deep recesses of antiquity, and drawing thence the moulderings remains of crude and undigested compositions, valued for little else than their infirmity and ugliness. That there is an abundance of sterling music all but lifeless in consequence of a pertinacious exclusion from its proper atmosphere will be readily admitted, and that there are jewels rich and rare which at most have sparkled to few, is also an incontrovertible truth. To the real lover of the beautiful in art, concerts of this kind must ever prove a more than ordinary treat. Item first was a trio in B flat minor for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, by Volkmann. How seldom does the name of this composer figure in our concert programmes, and yet what extremely quaint thoughts are apparent in his trio, and withal what mind is brought to bear in developing them. A sonata in A for pianoforte and violin (Messrs. Klindworth and Deichman) succeeded. In this Bach, its composer, is seen to revel in all his glory. A trio of Beethoven's in G minor for violin, viola, and violoncello (Messrs. H. Blagrove, R. Blagrove, and M. Daubert) was so placed as to form an admirable relief to the foregoing. At the foot of the programme stood a trio in F sharp minor, which, though played last year, as on the present occasion, by Messrs. Klindworth, H. Blagrove, and M. Daubert, may be very justly regarded as a novelty. César Auguste Franck, of Liege, is considering the talent displayed in this specimen composition, a much neglected writer. Very few living composers exhibit such individuality of thought, freedom, and largeness of purpose as he does in the trio selected. It seems to bear no resemblance to any of its relations, wide as is the circle and extensive the number. The vocal “assistance” centred in Miss Banks, who sang an air from Gluck's “Armida,” “Ah! si la liberté me doit être varie,” and two songs, one recounting the freaks of the summer wind, and the other breathing the desire of a heavy hearted lover to mount upon the pinions of the breeze. Mr. Bial accompanied Miss Banks in the vocal pieces above enumerated. The concert appeared to afford great gratification to a critical rather than a large auditory.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

MON.	St. James's Hall.	Monday Popular.	8.
TUES.	Upper Wimpole-street.	M. Sainton's 2nd Soirée Musicale.	8.
WED.	Hanover-square.	Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir.	8.
	St. James's Hall.	Vocal Association.	7.30.
THURS.	Marylebone Institution.	Mr. Lincoln's Operatic Overture Lecture.	8.
FRI.	Exeter Hall.	Sacred Harmonic Society.	8.
SAT.	Willis's Rooms.	Her Pauer's Pianoforte Recitals.	3.
	Crystal Palace.	Grand Vocal and Instrumental.	3.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

MR. WESTLAND MARSTON.—Mr. Westland Marston has produced a pretty little domestic drama at the Haymarket Theatre, under the title of “The Wife's Portrait.” The story is of the simplest possible kind; perhaps, indeed, if it were not so tastefully worked out, the epithet “flimsy” might be considered not entirely inapplicable. A husband and wife misunderstand each other; she thinks him impractical and obstinate, and he thinks her cold. Being an unappreciated genius, of course he becomes intensely unhappy, quarrels with his wife and is about to leave the country. A report that he has been wrecked in a steamer awakens the dormant affection of the

lady, and as he opportunely returns to fetch her portrait to take with him, a reconciliation is happily effected. That is all about "The Wife's Portrait;" but the story is so prettily told, in language so fit and well composed, that Mr. Westland Marston's play may be justly reckoned successful.

We ought to praise Mr. Horace Wigan for the frankness with which he acknowledges his indebtedness to M. Victorien Sardou for the piece called "Friends or Foes?" which he has produced at the St. James's Theatre. "Nos Intimes" is the title under which this picture of modern domestic life appeared at the Vaudeville Theatre, about the beginning of the winter, where it achieved what is considered to be the greatest success of the Paris season. Mr. Wigan has performed his task with judgment and considerable skill. In most parts, the original is followed with scrupulous fidelity, the marks of the pruning-knife being occasionally visible where the use of that very useful implement seemed requisite. In other places, slight changes have been rendered necessary by the national modesty, which (for all Sir Cresswell Cresswell and the publicity of the proceedings of his Court) will not allow married life to be trifled with too openly. The rest of the adapting operation seems to have consisted in simply transferring French names into English ones, and French localities into English neighbourhoods—in one instance, performing a rather violent piece of transformation by changing an Algerine Zouave into an Irish sailor. Of the piece itself, we may say that it is mostly excellent. The last act seems to drag a little, and we cannot but think that Mr. Wigan would have made a better piece if he had added a little compression to his other duties by bringing the four acts into three—an abbreviation which they would easily have borne. The moral is, that many of those whom we call friends, may, after all, be but sunshine-parasites, living on us and with us when we are prosperous, but abandoning us in our need. The varieties of time-serving friends are admirably depicted in every grade, from the top to the bottom—"from the friend who steals your books, which never come back, to the one who steals your wife, who does." The character of the true friend, who is really jealous of his friend's honour, and ready to serve him at all times and seasons, is exceedingly well drawn, and found a capital representative in Mr. Dewar, who displayed in this character an amount of talent which seemed to be scarcely expected by those who knew him. The other parts are also exceedingly well supported, by Miss Herbert, Mr. George Vining, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mathews, &c. As the original has really something better to depend upon than mere freedom of language and allusion, Mr. Wigan has been able to expurgate what might have been distasteful to a London audience, without displacing very much of that witty and highly polished language which is the chief merit of the piece.

The *Observer* says:—"We learn from the most undoubted authority that the Earl of Dudley has at length decided in favour of Mr. Mapleson becoming the lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre. Mr. Mapleson has already succeeded in securing the services of the most eminent *artists* of the present day, including Mlle. Titiens, Mlle. Kellogg (of whom report speaks as likely to revive the Lind and Piccolomini *furore*), Signor Giuglini, Signor Graziani (who has seceded from the Royal Italian Opera), Signor Belletti, Signor Gassier, and a host of public favourites; and, in addition, a perfect orchestra, namely, that of the Philharmonic Society, reinforced by several members of her Majesty's private band, under the direction of Signor Arditi and Mr. Benedict." The *personnel* named looks very like that with which Mr. E. T. Smith last opened Her Majesty's Theatre.

The successful run of "The Peep o' Day Boys," at the Lyceum, having now exceeded the 100th night, Mr. Falconer (following the present sensation fashion), makes the most of the fact that gas illuminations and brilliant devices will enable him to do. This is a genuine and well-merited success, and it seems quite certain now that the Lyceum will remain well tenanted during the whole of the Exhibition season.

An official return has been printed showing the results of the last Birmingham Festival. From this it appears that the number of persons attending the last festival was 11,890, there having been four morning and the same number of evening performances. Total receipts 11,453. 10s. 3d. The amount of the donations and collections received during the festival was 1359. 1s. 5d.; subsequent to it, 1842. 4s. 3d. The total expenditure was 8289. 13s. 11d., there having been upwards of 500 performers. Of this amount "principals" received 2317. 1s.; orchestra, 2322. 7s. 6d.; chorus, 1178. 15s. As to the "net proceeds," 3000. 1s. has been handed over to the General Hospital; and the balance of 163. 16s. 4d. will be similarly appropriated in due course.

The Vocal Association will give their first subscription concert this season on Wednesday evening next, March 19, at St. James's Hall. The artists engaged are Madame Florence Lenci, Madame Laura Baxter, and Mr. Swift. Miss Arabella Goddard and Mr. Aptommas will perform a duet for pianoforte and harp, on themes from "Linda di Chamouni." The choir of the society will introduce some very important and interesting features in the concert, the whole being under the direction of M. Benedict.

Mr. Vincent Wallace is engaged on a new cantata, "The Village Festival." The "book" has been supplied by Mr. J. E. Carpenter, the popular song writer, and is said to contain some very pretty lyrics. A new three act opera, from the same pen, has been purchased by a West-end music publishing firm, for whom Mr. Wallace has agreed to compose the music, on the completion of Mr. Planche's work now in rehearsal at Covent Garden. The latter is not likely, however, to be produced this season, "The Lily of Killarney" and benefit nights filling up the brief space between this and the close of the house, preparatory to the advent of the Italians.

ART AND ARTISTS.

Mr. Auguste Bonheur, a younger brother of the famous Rosa Bonheur, has painted a large cattle picture, which is now exhibited at Mr. Croft's Gallery, in Bond-street. The subject is called "Going to the Fair," and the story is told at a glance, in a very lively and picturesque manner. The scene is near Auvergne, and this town is just seen over the rising foreground; the cattle are arranged in three groups, one going away,

another approaching, and one resting; and the movement of the figures is admirably shown by the clever drawing and foreshortening of the flock of sheep and oxen coming on in the middle ground, another of cows and an angry bull nearer, and those which have passed and are being hurried on by the girl carrying a basket of live ducks on her arm. A very self-asserting personage, too, is the bull shut in his paddock, who roars at his rival in the drove. Further away, towards the mountains, we see across the heathery plain many little parties hastening on to the fair. The cattle painting is excellent in this picture, and though the figures are so large, the relief is obtained by very modest means; there is no lumping on of colour, and consequently the drawing is preserved and much richness of tone obtained. There is the usual fault of the French school in painting abrupt cast-shadows, which are simply impossible under the dull sky and still duller ground, but this we overlook for the sake of the general excellence. The trees are a ludicrous failure, which also has to be passed over for the same reason. The picture is to be engraved, and by an English artist.

We hear that it is not improbable that a collection of pictures by some of the most distinguished painters of the modern Italian schools at Naples, Florence, and Rome, may be exhibited in London during the great season which is just now opening upon us. The Gallery of the Great Exhibition will contain some, of course, but there were many very remarkable works in the exhibition at Florence which are not likely to be seen here, unless the project we allude to should be brought to a practical issue. Judging from photographs of some of the pictures by the modern Italians which we have seen, we should say that they would excite very great interest generally, and our artists would find in them a lesson to read on several points of excellence.

The Guard's memorial is once more barricaded up, to enable the sculptor, Mr. Bell, to put the finishing touches to his work; these are to consist in shields and other military accessories, to be affixed to the pedestal, with the inscriptions finally determined by much expenditure of scholarship. Two tripod lamp-posts in bronze are also to be added to the group.

Mr. Tite has explained that the motto placed on the pedestal of the centre figure in the pediment of the Exchange was not suggested by the late Prince Albert, as generally supposed, but by Dean Milman; but Prince Albert suggested that this awkward surface, which puzzled the sculptor and architect, might be very appropriately filled with a motto.

The statue of Earl Fortescue is to be entrusted to Mr. E. B. Stephens, who is a native of Exeter; the fund of 1500., raised by subscription, being equally divided between this monument and building a new wing to the North Devon Infirmary, in which the late Earl took a warm interest.

The statue of the late Alexander Wilson, the poet and ornithologist, is to be the work of Mr. John Mossman of Paisley. The model has been approved; and though about 100. more are required to complete the subscription, the sculptor will proceed with his work at once. Wilson is represented in his walking dress, resting against a tree, with his gun beside him, and holding a bird in his hand; a favourite parrot, that was his companion in his wanderings, is perched upon his portfolio. This bird once travelled in his pocket on a journey of a thousand miles. It came to an untimely end at last, by being drowned in the Gulf of Mexico, to the great grief of its master.

The burial-place of Milton, St. Giles's, Cripplegate, a church connected with many other most interesting events and persons, being in a state of deformity from modernising and other inflictions of bad taste, it is proposed to raise a subscription to restore and improve the church, and thus render some demonstration of homage to the tomb of a great poet and a noble man. A very interesting little history of Milton and the church, has been compiled by Mr. Miller, as an aid to the excellent object proposed.

The twelfth annual meeting of the subscribers to the Architects' Benevolent Society was held at the rooms of the Institute of British Architects, Conduit-street, Mr. Sidney Smirke in the chair. The report congratulated the members on the steady progress making by the institution. The number of cases relieved during the past year had been 14, and the amount expended in relief had been 121. 6s. Since the close of the financial year, and up to the present time, additional relief to the extent of 65. had been granted, making a total of 186. 6s. since the last annual meeting. Most of the cases relieved were of a very distressing character, and bore ample testimony to the great necessity that existed in the profession for a society of this description. No case had been relieved without undergoing full investigation. Donations of five guineas had been received from Messrs. T. H. Hakewill, R. Tress, R. Parris, and E. C. Hakewill. The gross receipts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, had been 454. 3s. 8d.; and the expenditure, including 121. 6s. granted in relief, 174. 19s., leaving a balance of 279. 4s. 8d., of which 79. 10s. 9d. had been invested in the funds, and 199. 13s. 11d. was on deposit at the bankers. The total amount of the invested funds in the New Three per Cents. was 1080. 9s. 6d. The report was adopted, and Messrs. E. C. Hakewill, T. H. Lewis, C. C. Nelson, R. Tress, and R. Parris were elected on the council for the ensuing year; and Messrs. G. B. Williams and Wadmore were elected auditors.

The Architectural Museum, a sort of family connection of the South Kensington Museum, entered upon the session or course of lectures for the present year on Tuesday evening, when the President, Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., delivered an address, stating the history, condition, and prospects of the institution. The primary object was to make as great a collection of architectural specimens as they possibly could. Their particular attention had been directed to the specimens of mediaeval art, including architectural subjects of other ages, the delivery of lectures on architecture, and the promotion of education in art among the art workmen by means of annual prizes. The museum is still in a state of transition, and at some length Mr. Hope stated the terms upon which they had handed over their collection to the Committee of Council of the South Kensington Museum. By that agreement they were to retain their right of property over the collection they had made, and they were not only to have the entire use of them, but also the same use of those which belonged to the committee as if they belonged to themselves. The intention was not to form a school of design, but to go amongst the work-

men, and assist them to study the best models of art workmanship, and encourage them to emulate the excellence to be found in the work of the stone, wood, and metal workers of the best periods of art.

A school of art is proposed, we observe, for Marylebone and the West-end of London, of course under the *régime* of South Kensington.

The scheme for a Supplementary Exhibition to the Great International is progressing, according to the *Art Journal*, and with fair prospect of success and considerable utility as a place where sales may be effected as well as the articles exhibited. Sir Joseph Paxton is the architect of the building, and Mr. Owen Jones has undertaken the decorative art to be displayed in the interior.

The prizes awarded to art workmen were distributed as follows: Carved stone panels—1st prize to Samuel Ruddock, Pimlico; 2nd prize to Edward Wilfred Thornhill, Dublin; extra prize to John Gould, Camden Town. Coloured Decoration—Joseph Peploe Wood, London; A. O. R. Harrison, London; and Charles J. Lee, Lutterworth. Carved stone capitals—1st prize, James Allen, Pimlico; 2nd prize, John Daly, Westminster; extra prize, Charles Grassby, Ealing. Wood carving—1st prize, Henry Reynolds, London; 2nd prize, Cornelius John Herley, Taunton; extra prizes, Alfred Angus, London; H. J. Wicks, London; John Seymour, Taunton; and E. Dujardin, Warwick. Designs commended for tile pavements were—a Gothic design, by Mr. E. Sedding, Penzance; and a classic pavement by Miss M. K. Beecham, of Cirencester.

The Department of Science and Art at South Kensington, announce their annual public examination in elementary drawing for the district schools of London, to be held at the end of the present month, at the district school in Queen's-square ("Female School of Art"). At the School of Art for Women Mr. Dafforne delivered a lecture, on "the Poetry of Art," on Tuesday last. It is now decided to purchase the house in Queen-square, for 2000*l.*, and make it suitable by laying out 1500*l.* more, which is the sum still required to place the school on a permanent footing. The school for women printers flourishes under the care and energy of unofficial heads, while the school of art appears to languish under the eye of the Department of South Kensington. We should be glad to know that the School of Art for Women had by this time some practical hold upon the art manufacturers—some position of independence a little more healthy than that of furnishing, as occasion requires, so many impossible designs, for the sake of meeting the wishes of the Inspector General of Art, who distributes the grant for the prizes, and consequently must have designs of some sort. How many of the prize designs recently exhibited will ever be accepted by the manufacturers; ever, in fact, take a practical shape? We lately heard of manufacturers applying to the school for a design for lace work; the opportunity was seized by some half a dozen young ladies, of whose designs one was chosen and paid for at its market value of one guinea. If it occupied the artist one week, the pay would not be luxurious; but then what rewards the five failures? If designing is to be followed as a source of support to women, or to any one else, adaptability to manufacture must be the first consideration, not to the dogmas of South Kensington.

The sale of the late Mr. Plint's collection, to which we could only briefly refer last week, offers a curious moral upon art. Here was to be seen the choice collection of a successful manufacturer—a man of very plain tastes in other respects, and whose business must have occupied his life intently, for he died under forty, having made such a fortune that he could afford to indulge his fancy for pictures to the tune of something like 30,000*l.* The prime cost of his collection we are not informed of, but it resulted under the hammer, at the great art auction mart of our metropolis, no less than 18,391*l.* 11*s.* Besides which there is to be taken into account the famous picture by Mr. Holman Hunt, for which several thousand pounds were paid. Are we to suppose that Mr. Plint was a *virtuoso* of such delicate fibre that he could appreciate the Giottesque and the dainty sentiment of the pre-Raphaelites, where the critics saw only a fanatical affectation of an old style—a transition phase of art interesting as the feeling of a time when the artist's hand and his materials were uncultivated—and a method of painting more like the penance of the palette than the free exercise of its powers? Or, perhaps, it was that the pre-Raphaelite pictures being the talk of the day, and commanding high prices, partly because of their rarity and partly because of the mercantile value of anything which is the object of very general observation, good or bad, induced this wealthy manufacturer, like so many of his class, to gratify his pride by being the possessor of these curiosities, no matter why, except it be the cost. There is always this kind of glory in wealth; it is an immense satisfaction to some minds to feel that the object so coveted is theirs. But here the pleasure ends just where another man's begins. One man buys his splendid vellum-bound classics for his equally splendid library, another picks up the same thing in musty folios at so much a pound; the one shows his books to his friends, the other reads them to himself. We have no faith in the rising taste of the manufacturing North for art; at the bottom of it there lurks a deep feeling of Mammon, and monstrous little of any for art, or any disposition to acquire a knowledge of it. Add to this, the universal relish that people, all the world over, have for anything in the shape of a picture, and then we shall see how it is that the class having most money to spare—the manufacturers—are the great modern patrons of art. To this it is that we are disposed to attribute the awful flood of mediocrity that swamps our exhibitions, the disproportionate success of certain painters of the sensation school, and the wide spread bad taste that is displayed whenever anything occurs to test the condition of art amongst us as a people. So far as the cause of art is concerned, it were far better that some millions of the works of art consumed in this kingdom and its dependencies had never seen the light. Indeed, as we recently said in speaking of the British Institution Exhibition, the greater art interest now is commercial. There is a large class of professed dealers who care no more for gems of art than the lapidary does for the diamond he grinds down for the lady's turban; it is all so much *pabulum*; and this man's *rationale* of art is the Hebraic maxim, "What will it fetch?" It is too much to expect mortal artists and Englishmen to resist the external influences of a wealthy community; the few may, but the many very naturally yield to the demand for more pictures. So it is that painters of any self-esteem must be laughing in their

sleeves at the tremendous prices paid by the mob of connoisseurs, who pit their purses and their galleries one against another, on such occasions as the dispersion of Mr. Plint's pre-Raphaelite pictures. Mr. Millais's early heresy of "The Boyhood of Christ of Nazareth"—popularly, and not without a strong flavour of common sense, called "The Carpenter's Shop"—painted 1850, sold for 52*l.* to Mr. Moore; his "Proscribed Royalist" (1853), for 55*l.*, to Agnew; and his "Black Brunswicker," for 189*l.* (Graves), the artist evinces in this a sort of lazy compromise between the elaborate obstinacy of ugliness of his early career and pretty sentiment in satin and velvet of his later manner; a change safe as an introduction to shop-windows and popularity. The sum realised by this picture is one of the examples of how little the price is considered when the object is one of note; we cannot suppose that the picture is critically estimable in the same ratio. Small replicas of the "Huguenot" picture sold for 136*l.* 10*s.* "The Escape of the Heretic," for 63*l.* (to Mr. Gambart). "Wedding Cards," unexhibited, 12*l.* (Grindlay). "A Bridesmaid preparing to throw the old Shoe after the Bride," 12*l.* (to Moore). Mr. Millais's original drawings for the story of "Framley Parsonage" sold for sums varying from 20*l.* to 30*l.* each. Mr. Holman Hunt's water-colour studies sold for very high prices—though these deserve the highest praise for their wonderful fidelity, brilliancy of colour, and minute detail—in a manner certainly most original. "The Plain of Rephaim" sold for 12*l.* (to Agnew). "Nazareth," 15*l.* (ditto). "Jerusalem during the Ramazan," a very remarkable effect of moonlight and torchlight, with many figures, 105*l.* (ditto). "Cairo, with Sunset effect on the Gebel Mokattum," 105*l.* (ditto). "The Dead Sea from Siloam," 66*l.* 3*s.* (Moon). The same painter's studies of his pictures, "Scene from The Two Gentlemen of Verona," 22*l.* 10*s.* (Agnew), and "Claudio and Isabella," one of his earliest works, 210*l.* (Cox). Mr. Windus's "Burd Helen," sold for 367*l.* 10*s.* to Gambart, another instance of preposterous fancy. Mr. Wallis's flaming silks and velvets, and other passages of ecstatic colouring, went far beyond our estimate—"Elaine," the picture in last year's Academy Exhibition, sold for 498*l.* 15*s.* (Agnew), and his "Return from Marston Moor," 141*l.* 15*s.* (Smith). Mr. Madox Brown's pictures, "Christ Washing Peter's Feet," one of his more legitimate works, sold for a sum ridiculously small, 94*l.* 10*s.* (Smith), compared with his "Last of England," which Mr. Gambart secured for 430*l.* 10*s.*; no doubt this picture is destined to be worked as a rich mine in the colonies; we can see an immense public for it, and of course Mr. Gambart's "eye for colour" is as keen as our own. A finished sketch of Mr. Brown's triptych, illustrative of English poetry, sold for 53*l.* 11*s.* to Crofts. The unfortunate weaker brethren of the school, who have been steadfast in the faith, were doomed to see their much sighs over canvases knocked down at sums certainly not complimentary to the artists; and this shows that it is not the manner that fetches the money, but the name. Nothing in manner could be more pronounced than Millais' "Carpenter's Shop," especially the little child's cut finger, so beautifully symbolic, and the shavings; yet this sells for 500 guineas, while the works of Messrs. Dante Rossetti, and Jones, bring just as many shillings. The actual prices and pictures were: By Mr. Rossetti, "Lovers," 15*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* (Meyers). "The Wedding of St. George," a water-colour drawing, 40*l.* 10*s.* (Moore). "The Bower Garden," 22*l.* 1*s.* (Smith). By Mr. E. Jones, "The Wedding of Buodelmonte," 32*l.* 11*s.* (Rose). "The Foolish Virgins," 27*l.* 6*s.* (Moore). "The Waxen Image," 21*l.* 1*s.* (Street). Mr. A. Hughes, "King's Orchard," a royal child and common children, with apple blossoms, exhibited last year in the Academy, sold for 105*l.* (Agnew), and the same painter's "Knight of the Sun" for 210*l.* (Agnew). Those very clever, but not pleasing pictures, by Mr. Simeon Solomon, of the most determined Jewish type, sold—"David Dancing before the Ark" 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* (Milnes). "Naomi," 90*l.* 6*s.* (Gambart). "Mother of Moses," 105*l.* (Gambart). "Jewish Harper," 54*l.* 12*s.* (Gambart). The late Mr. Luard's pictures fetched good prices. "The Crimean Hut," 210*l.* (Grindlay). "Nearing Home," 470*l.* 10*s.* (Moore). "The Girl I left behind me," 105*l.* (Gambart). The water-colour drawings, which were by all the eminent men, realised high prices, in the whole amounting to 3269*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* "The street-scene in Cairo," by Mr. John Lewis, was bought by Mr. Vokins for 178*l.* 10*s.* The large picture by Mr. H. Leys, one of the best of the modern Flemish school, which, if we remember rightly, was exhibited about two years ago at the French Gallery, "Castro Preaching in his workyard at Antwerp," was sold to Mr. Agnew for 850*l.*

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—A meeting was held on Monday evening; Lord Ashburton, President, in the chair. The President stated that letters had been received from Consul Petherick, dated Khartum, Nov. 25, announcing his safe arrival, with his wife, medical attendant, and a photographer, after a tedious journey up the Nile, about the middle of October. He had been detained by illness, from which he was recovering; but he had lost no time in attempting to effect a meeting with Captains Speke and Grant, in the neighbourhood of Gondokoro or Lake Nyanza, and to help them in traversing the country. He had sent forward two parties of armed men, with provisions, medicine, and clothing, with instructions to place themselves at Captain Speke's disposal, should they fall in with him; and he had dispatched a third body of armed men, and was then organising a fourth, to be followed by a fifth, in the whole about 160 armed men, to proceed into the interior for the protection of the exploring party. Dr. Shaw then read two letters, which had been translated by the Foreign Secretary, Dr. Hodgkin, and which gave a very interesting account of M. Mouhot's travels in Cambodia. M. Mouhot had passed through Cambodia from east to west and south to north, up the Me-kong, near to the frontier of Laos, and visited the savage and independent tribes which live between these two countries and Cochin China. Then, having crossed the Lake of Touli-Sap, and explored the provinces of Ongeor and Battambong, where there are some splendid ruins and a monument—the Temple of Ongeor the Great—he next passed from the

basin of the Me-kong into that of Mensam, and, setting out from Battambong, crossed to the west as far as Bangkok. The paper then referred to the products of the country, which consist of cotton, fish, iron, gold, and copper. M. Mouhot concludes by stating that he intends starting on another tour to the north-east of Bangkok, in the basin of the Me-kong, towards the frontier of China. A letter was then read from Mr. Campbell, R.N., F.R.G.S., to Madame Mouhot, in which he enumerated the obstacles M. Mouhot had since encountered. The President observed it would be desirable to obtain some information as what were the probable future destinies of this country. Cambodia we knew from history had been the seat of empire, holding Siam, Tonquin, and Cochin China, as subject states; while the drawings on the table showed to what extent the civilisation of these people must have arrived at. Mr. Crawfurd, who visited a portion of the country some forty years ago, stated that Cambodia was a corruption of Gamboge. It was one of five or six nations lying between India and China, of second or third-rate civilisation, never equalising physically, morally, or intellectually, the Chinese or the Hindoos. It was at present a poor state, having been encroached upon by the Siamese on the north, and the Annamites and other people on the south. The alphabet of the Cambodians was evidently of a phonetic character. Mr. Galton read a paper, by Mr. Edward O'Riley, on his travels to Karen-ji, through the Shan states to Tungu. Mr. O'Riley's party consisted principally of four elephants, with their attendants, ten armed Burmans, two converted Christian Karen of the American Baptist Mission, who accompanied the party as a medium of communication with those tribes through whose locations it was found necessary to open the road, some hired coolies, &c. The route, which lay across a mountainous country where no road existed, led over five principal ridges, varying from 4000 to 7500 feet. The paper, as well as describing the journey, gave a most interesting account of the different tribes inhabiting those parts. Mr. Spenser St. John, F.R.G.S., late Consul-General for Borneo, then read short extracts from his paper on the North-West Coast of Borneo. Mr. St. John principally confined himself to a description of the great mountain of Kina Balu, and the people residing at its base. He accepted Sir Edward Belcher's calculation of the height of the mountain, viz., 13,698 feet, as the most correct.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON	British Architects. 8. Medical. 8.
	Royal United Service Institution. 8. Capt. C. Pasley, R.E., "The War in New Zealand."
TUES	Royal Institution. 3. Mr. J. Marshall, "On the Physiology of the Senses." Statistical. 8. 1. W. G. Lumley, Esq., "Observations on the Statistics of Illegitimacy." 2. Dr. Mouatt, "On Prison Statistics and Discipline in Lower Bengal."
	Ethnological. 8. 1. Wm. Bollaert, Esq., F.R.G.S., "On the Ancient Indian Tombs of Chiriqui in Veragua on the Isthmus of Darien." 2. C. Carter Blake, Esq., "Note on the Stone Celts from Chiriqui."
	Civil Engineers. 8. Pathological. 8.
WED	Geological, at Burlington House. 8. 1. Professor R. Harkness, F.R.S., F.G.S., "On the Permian Beds of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Dumfriesshire." 2. A. Geikie, Esq., F.G.S., "On the Data of the last Elevation of Central Scotland."
	Meteorological. 7.
	Society of Arts. 8. Mr. Robert Rawlinson, C.E., "On the Sewerage of Towns."
THURS	Royal Institution. 3. Prof. Tyndall, "On Heat."
	Royal. 8.
	Antiquaries. 8.
	Linnaean. 8. Mr. George Busk, F.R.S., "Observations on some Skulls from Ceylon."
	Chemical. 8. Mr. A. H. Church, "On the Isolation of Phenyl."
	Numismatic. 7.
	Royal Society Club. 6.
FRI	Royal Institution. 8. Mr. F. A. Abel, "On some of the Causes, Effects, and Military Applications of Explosions."
	Royal Horticultural Society. 2.
	Royal United Service Institution. 8. Major Strange, "Geodesy, especially relating to the great Trigonometrical Survey of India."
SAT	Royal Institution. 3. Mr. H. F. Chorley, "On National Music."
	Asiatic. 3.
	Royal Botanic. 8.

MISCELLANEA.

ON MONDAY EVENING a new institution, which promises to be of infinite utility in the district to which it belongs, was opened under the name of the Bayswater Athenaeum and Club. This institution was originally suggested by a few clergymen and leading gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and the success which attended their earliest efforts were sufficient to induce them to superadd to the original plan of an Athenaeum the usual features of a club-house, with library and conversation rooms complete. The inaugural meeting was attended by a numerous and highly respectable audience. In the absence of Lord Fermoy, the President of the society, the chair was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Buck, who in a few words explained the nature of the institution and the ends its founders have in view. During the evening, there was a select concert of music, and various gentlemen contributed to the evening's amusement by reciting. A large and interesting collection of works of art had been lent by various persons for exhibition.

Mr. Seward, the American Secretary of State, has found leisure amid all the harassing duties of his office, to address a sensible piece of advice to his countrymen abroad, touching the etiquette of their behaviour at foreign courts. It appears that certain Americans in Paris have sought to pick a quarrel with Mr. Dayton, for neglecting to introduce them as freely at the Tuilleries as they imagined to be consistent with their importance as "the first citizens upon earth." Mr. Seward replies to these brawlers:

I very freely confess to the opinions, first, that an audience or presentation of any but diplomatic persons at Court is to be regarded not in any degree as a right of the person received, but as a courtesy extended to him. Secondly, that the Imperial Court is perfectly at liberty to define and prescribe the qualifications, conditions, and terms on which strangers shall be admitted into its society. Thirdly, if American citizens request you to present their wishes for admission at Court, you can only present them by complying with the terms and conditions prescribed. Fourthly, referring to the questions which have actually arisen, I think you can properly, in all cases, give the occupation or profession of any person whose wishes you present. You cannot, indeed, undertake to assign the social position of each person, for that would be to discriminate, or to seem to discriminate, by European rules between persons who, being all alike citizens, may justly claim to be equals in social position at home, and therefore equals in the consideration of the Government itself.

when they are abroad. It seems to me, however, that in many cases there are circumstances belonging to the persons you propose to present which may be properly stated, such as official position held by individuals at the time, or even at some previous time—distinctions arising from personal merit, such as scientific, military, or literary, or a political character, and distinctions as founders of scientific, literary, or humane institutions. But when these suggestions are made in compliance with the rules of the court, it is not to be claimed as matter of right, or even as matter of national comity, that the presentations or audiences shall therefore be granted. I have dwelt upon the subject longer than was due to any importance that it can claim. It is peculiarly uncomfortable at this moment to find American citizens leaving their country a prey to faction and civil war, disturbing the court of a friendly power, and embarrassing our representative there with questions of personal interest and pretension. Let the Emperor and Empress of France receive whom they will, and as many or as few as they will, and let all others, as well as those who are admitted, turn their attention to the question how they can serve their country abroad, and if they find no better way to do it than by making their attendance in the saloons of the Tuilleries, let them return home, to a country that now, for the first time, and not for a long time, needs the active efforts of every one of its loyal children to save itself from destruction. Finally, above all things, have no question with the Government of France on this subject. Rather introduce nobody, however justly distinguished, than let a question of fashion or ceremony appear in the records of the important period in which we are acting for the highest interests of our country and of humanity.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Literary Fund took place on Wednesday, at the offices, Adelphi-terrace; Earl Stanhope in the chair. It appeared from the report that during the past year the number of grants to authors of history and biography was 8, amounting to 335*l.*; to authors of Biblical literature, 2, amounting to 45*l.*; science and art, 8—205; periodical literature, 5—135*l.*; topography and travels, 6—165*l.*; classical literature and education, 2—80*l.*; poetry, 7—120*l.*; essays and tales, 7—190*l.*; law, 2—50*l.*; miscellaneous, 1—25*l.*; making a total of 48 grants, amounting in all to 1350*l.* These were allotted in the following manner: six of 10*l.* each, five of 15*l.*, eight of 20*l.*, nine of 25*l.*, eight of 30*l.*, seven of 40*l.*, three of 50*l.*, one of 60*l.*, one of 100*l.* Thirty-seven of the persons relieved were males and 11 were females. The treasurer's report stated that the permanent fund on the 1st January, 1861, consisted of 22,100*l.* Consols. During the past year it had been increased by the purchase of 108*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, the proceeds of a legacy of 100*l.* bequeathed by Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, Bart., and invested in accordance with the provisions of his will; and also by the purchase of 291*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* out of the ordinary income of the year. The permanent fund, therefore, now amounted to 22,500*l.*, producing an annual dividend of 675*l.* The stock of the Newton property consisted of 816*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* in the Three per Cents. Reduced, producing an annual dividend of 245*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* The Newton estate at Whitechapel had produced during the year the sum of 203*l.* in rents. The cash account for the year showed that the receipts had been from the Newton estate, 203*l.*; dividends, 909*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*; subscriptions and donations, 322*l.*; anniversary dinner, 789*l.* 3*s.*; legacy, 100*l.* Balance on January 1, 1861, 242*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, making a total of 2566*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* Against this the disbursements had been 1816*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, leaving 750*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, out of which 362*l.* 1*s.* had been invested in Consols, leaving a balance in hand on the 1st January, 1862, of 338*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* The reports were adopted, and the election of officers then took place. M. Van de Weyer and Mr. William Bonham Donne were added to the general committee, and Mr. Theodore Martin was appointed to the vacancy in the auditors' department. The Chairman then announced, according to the usual custom, that Earl Granville would preside at the next anniversary dinner of the corporation, to be held on the 21st May next.

OBITUARY.

BARLOW, PETER, the celebrated mathematician and mechanician, died on the 1st inst. He was born in Norwich in 1776, and educated in that city. His mathematical acquirements and his energetic character displayed themselves at an early age. In 1806 he was appointed one of the mathematical professors at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, which office he held until 1847. He was the author of numerous works, among which are his well-known treatises on the "Theory of Number," the "Strength of Materials," and his "Essay on Magnetism." His discovery of the means of correcting the local attraction on the compasses of ships brought him into great notice, and he received the Copley medal, and was elected on the Council of the Royal Society. The Board of Longitude conferred upon him the reward provided for useful nautical discoveries. The Emperor of Russia acknowledged the value of the invention, and presented him with the diploma of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, and he was elected a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and the Royal Society of Brussels, besides other rewards and honours. In mechanical subjects he was associated with Mr. Telford in experiments for the Menai-bridge. He was called in to refer to the removal of old London-bridge. In 1836 he was appointed one of the Irish Railway Commissioners with General Sir John Burgoyne and the late Mr. Drummond, and subsequently appointed on three other royal commissions relating to railways in England. In 1847 he retired from the Royal Military Academy, when the Government awarded him his full income in consideration of his eminent services. His simple and upright character and his kind and cheerful disposition endeared him to a large circle of friends.

TALFOURD, FRANCIS, barrister-at-law and dramatist, died at Mentone, in the South of France, on Sunday, the 9th inst. He was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, the late eminent judge and poet, and his name occurs frequently in his father's "Vacation Rambles" and in some of his lesser poetical works,—as, for example, in the "Ode to Eton College." Francis Talfourd was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford. After being called to the bar, he acted as associate to his father until the sudden and lamented death of the latter. After that sad event, imitating the paternal example, he divided his time between law and letters, giving, it must be admitted, by far the larger share of his attention to the latter. The bent of his genius being humorous rather

than poetical, Mr. Talfourd's composition belonged principally to that school of the drama which is known as the burlesque. In this style of composition he was facile and extremely happy. It cost but little trouble, and gave him the greatest pleasure, to spin a thread of quaint quips and plays upon words which could have occurred to few minds but his. The discovery of some new and unexpected distortion of a word, gave him, we may believe, more real delight than any other addition to human knowledge would have done, and the writer of these lines once heard him say that he should never consider his mission as a burlesque writer had been fulfilled until he had written one with a pun in every line. The first of his compositions of this kind is, we believe, "Alcestis, the Strong Minded Woman," which was written during his idle hours at Oxford, and was performed, we believe, in private before it made its appearance on a public stage. The success of this pleasant piece of fooling was conspicuous; for the public had not yet been nauseated by the unceasing labours of the crowd of word-jugglers who have followed in Mr. Talfourd's steps. This success was naturally very flattering to the young author, and we well remember hearing him relate with considerable pride how "The Iron Duke" (receiving his father and himself at Strathfieldsaye) had shaken him by the hand, and complimented him about "Alcestis." After this Mr. Talfourd produced several other burlesques in conjunction with his old college friend, Mr. W. P. Hall, a son

of the present Master of the Charterhouse. Among them, "The Willow Pattern Plate" and the "Princesses in the Tower" are well remembered. He also wrote travesties of "The Merchant of Venice" and of "Macbeth," and various other burlesques and extravaganzas, such as "Ganem; or, the Slave of Love," "Thetis and Peleus," "The Rape of Proserpine," &c. About two years ago, his health began to manifest symptoms which gave great alarm to his family and friends, to all of whom he was endeared by many amiable qualities; but, spite of the most unremitting attentions, a change of climate was deemed advisable, and about six months ago he was recommended to try the effect of the climate of Mentone, which has been somewhat prominently recommended of late to persons in a weak state of health. Before starting, however, he was united to a lady to whom he had been long attached, and together they left the country for Mentone, accompanied by the friendly wishes of all who knew them, for the restoration of Mr. Talfourd's health. The experiment, alas! has proved unsuccessful. The first reports were of an encouraging character; and, at one time, Mr. Talfourd's friends began to look forward with strong hope to receiving him once more among them. In vain. On Sunday last he succumbed to the malady which had so long and so insidiously undermined his health, and he has left void among his associates and friends which time may bridge over, but can never adequately fill up.

BOOK NEWS:

A BOOKSELLER'S RECORD AND AUTHOR'S AND PUBLISHER'S REGISTER.

SOME TIME SINCE there was a report that "Essays and Reviews" were to be issued in seven cheap numbers, but the design for their popular circulation has taken shape in the issue of a compact post octavo edition at 5s., a price at which they are not likely to be undersold. Earl Stanhope has completed his Life of Pitt, and Mr. J. F. Campbell his tales of the West Highlands. The Life of the Rev. Robert Story of Roseneath, by his son, is out, and it is said contains many interesting statements relating to the rise of the Free Church, Irvingism, and other events in recent Scottish ecclesiastical history. The Rev. Francis Trench of Islip, Oxfordshire, prints from his correspondence "Notes from Past Life, 1818 to 1832," treating of Church affairs in the time included between those years. Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth has collected his papers on education as a review of the Four Periods of Public Education in 1832, 1839, 1846, and 1862. Mr. J. M. Ludlow, moved by strong Northern sympathies has written a Sketch of the History of the United States, from Independence to Secession, to which Mr. Thomas Hughes adjoins the story of the Struggle for Kansas. In fiction we have from Mrs. Grey, in three volumes, "Passages in the Life of a Fast Young Lady;" and by Miss Manning, in two volumes, "A Noble Purpose Nobly Won, an Old Old Story." In poetry "The Age of Little Men, a Review of Fame," a satire; "Saul, a Dramatic Poem, and other Poems," by Mr. Wm. Fulford; and a third edition of the Hon. Mrs. Norton's "Lady of Garaye." In theology there is quite a long list—"The Millennial Rest; or, the World as it Will Be," by the Rev. Dr. Cumming; "The Death of Christ," a review of the Bishop of Gloucester's essay in "Aids to Faith," by the Rev. J. Ll. Davies and the Rev. Francis Garden; "Faith and Peace," a volume of answers to "Essays and Reviews," by Rev. W. E. Jelf, Rev. J. W. Joyce, Rev. Jas. Fendall, Rev. W. Denison; "Praise, Precept, and Prayer," a book of family worship, by Mr. J. M. Clabon; and a cheap edition, in two volumes, of Conybeare and Howson's Life and Epistles of St. Paul.

The paper-makers say trade is dull; but they reasonably attribute their slack business to the universal depression caused by the American war, which reduced our exports last year by 11,000,000/- less than 1860, and which will probably affect them still more seriously in 1862. All the alarms excited by the removal of the paper duty have vanished. Rags have been, and continue, abundant. The shipments of rags from China and Japan have only helped to glut the market, and Continental makers have been purchasing largely of our superfluity. Foreign paper, it is scarcely necessary to say, under such circumstances, can make no headway against English. Some fine Dutch writing-paper has been introduced, and is likely to rise into demand among those who can appreciate and pay for the luxury of a fine firm sheet of paper, made with Dutch care from picked Dutch linen rags. We have almost forgotten that Holland was once famous for its paper, and that in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it was one of an English publisher's praises of a book to say it was printed on Dutch paper.

Important French works have appeared during the past week—works especially interesting to the man of science. We note first: "Annales de l'Observatoire Impérial de Paris"—a work which must find its way into the hand of every practical astronomer. The present is a large quarto volume, and the price is rather high; but then it is published under the supervision of M. U. J. Leverrier, and the volume is XVI. The volume contains:—Observations and calculations to determine the southern lunation (lunette méridienne) and right ascension of the polar star in 1860; the reduction of the southern in 1860; right ascension and polar distances in-

cluded; equatorial observations; physical conditions of the globe; observations made by equatorial instruments, &c. We have also "Annales de l'Observatoire Impérial de Paris, Cartes écliptiques," constructed by M. Chacornac, astronomer at the Observatory. This fifth part contains six most useful maps. Another of the useful books published annually by the French Government, is the "Annuaire de la Marine et de Colonies pour 1862." Here, unless we are deceived, we have the whole history of the existing French Navy. Adrien le Clerc and Co. publish "Les Morts et les Vivants;" communications from beyond the tomb, by the Jesuit P. Matignon; the same author publishes, "La question du Supernatural. We get rid altogether here of ghostly conversations with grandfathers, grandmothers, aunts, and uncles; and if we are sensible people, we shall save laying out our guinea (that is the tariff) for a sitting in the parlour of Mr. Foster. The spirit hand, in the tenebrosity of drawn blinds and extinguished wax-lights, spasmodic, rapid, adroit, does very well for a modern chapter in the marvellous, but won't bear the touch of a lucifer-match. We observe a new edition of the "Œuvres complètes de Saint François de Sales," in five octavo volumes. We are catholic in our reading, and do not hesitate in pointing to these volumes as being likely to do good both to the head and the heart. There is a value in error, if it is only of a negative kind. It provokes one to become more familiar with fundamental principles. The publisher, Michel Levy, offers us the fifth volume of the "Histoire de la Restoration," by L. de Viel Castel; also, "Alger, étude, par Ernest Feydeau," and "La Main coupée, par Henri Rivière." M. Francks, of the Rue Richelieu, has for a long time kept a half-way house for the literature of the north and east on its way to the more civilised parts of Europe. The authors of Slavonia, of Greece, of the Principalities of the Danube, of Hungary, and of all the outlying geographies of civilisation find a publisher in M. Francks. What they have not the means of publishing in their own country, or what they dare not, M. Francks publishes for them in Paris. His warehouse is a vast polyglott. His latest issue is entitled: "La Russie, son état de crise et moyen d'en sortir," by A. Koscheleff. Hetzel publishes, we trust in good taste, not having as yet seen the volume—"Histoire de Murger, par Trois buveurs d'Eau." Three water-drinkers may have their special claims; but the man of the *petit verre* we may venture to back against the whole of them. We are from commanding the *absinthe* or the *petit verre*, but the French water-drinker is assuredly a most disagreeable animal. A second edition has appeared—showing so far that the first was favourably received—"Journal de la Campagne de Chine, 1859, 1860, 1861," by Charles de Mutrécy, preceded by a preface by Jules Noriac.

Mr. Bender, of Little Newport-street, is the London agent for several new and valuable German works. We have to notice the "Deutsches Magazin," a monthly illustrated work, creditable in its appearance to both the contributors and publishers. The woodcuts are very fair, and the literature is beyond the average. "Frau Schatz Regine," a tale of the Thirty Years' War, is very well told by George Hesekiel. The editor is Julius Rodenberg, who contributes his share to the literature of the magazine. The woodcuts will bear inspection. But that which we like about the work, as a literary journal, is its catholicity. Politics are kept in the background, and a literary question is treated entirely upon its merits. The "Deutsches Magazin" ought to succeed, as we are treated with some of the best results of German brain, abstracted from German positiveness and national idiosyncracy. Mr. Bender, we find, is also the agent in England for the "Deutsche National-Bibliothek," which commences with an article by Dr. Georg

Weber, "Germanien in den ersten Jahrhunderten." We have to notice a third work, "Das deutsche Volk, Deutsche Geschichte in Wort und Bild." This is an illustrated history of Germany, appealing to all classes, edited by Adolf-Streckfuss, and the woodcuts by Ludwig Löffler. Of the woodcuts much cannot be said in praise, at a date when penny journal vies with penny journal in perfection. The designs, however, are spirited enough, and the purchaser has enough for his money in art and literature.

Of new works in the German language nothing much has to be noted. For the last four weeks there has not been a single work which has emanated from the German press deserving of specific notice.

TWO LIVES OF SIR PHILIP SIDNEY are announced simultaneously. Messrs. Chapman and Hall promise "A Memoir of Sir Philip Sidney," by Mr. H. R. Fox Bourne; and Messrs. Longman and Co., "A Memoir of Sir Philip Sidney," by Mr. Julius Lovell.

SIR ROUNDELL PALMER, it is said, has, for some years, been collecting and arranging materials for a new Hymn-book, which he will shortly publish.

MRS. WOOD'S novel, "The Channings," will shortly be republished from the *Quiver* by Mr. Bentley.

THE MEMOIRS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF WASHINGTON IRVING are to be published in England, by Mr. Bentley, during the coming summer.

AN ACCOUNT OF CALABRIA AND THE LIPARIAN ISLANDS in 1860, is in preparation by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

MR. J. R. PLANCHE is engaged on a historical work, which Mr. Hardwicke, of Piccadilly, will publish.

A NEW STORY, by the authoress of "East Lynne," will shortly be commenced in *Once a Week*; to be followed, on its completion, by a novel from the pen of Mr. Tom Taylor.

THE DULL STONE HOUSE, is the title of a new novel Mr. Newby has in preparation.

AXIOMATA PACIS, by the late John Pease of Bristol, is preparing for publication by Messrs. Longman and Co., in one volume. The work embodies Mr. Pease's opinions on many subjects, as reported from his conversations.

MR. JAMES RIGBY, for so many years the faithful and attached servant of the late Robert Owen, expired on Wednesday evening last week, at Camden-town, after a short illness of two days, of congestion of the lungs. Mr. Rigby had for many years the custody of all Mr. Owen's papers, and the later years of his life were devoted to collating and arranging the voluminous correspondence and documents of his venerable master.

MR. WILLIAM CHAMBERS delivered a lecture last week in Glasgow, on Cheap Literature, a theme on which, from his business experience as a publisher, he is peculiarly well fitted to discourse. He began by tracing the history of cheap literature from the days when pedlars dealt in chap books, to those of *Chambers's Journal*, *Once a Week*, and *All the Year Round*. Mr. Chambers took a hopeful view of the future prospects of cheap publishing, and stated that he could see no limit to the demand for cheap books and periodicals, save what consisted in an ignorance of letters.

A VOLUME OF TRAVELS, by Mr. R. Clements Markham, among the Andes of Peru, in search of the Cinchona Bark, and among the Neilgherry Hills of Southern India, whilst superintending its planting there, will be published shortly by Mr. Murray. The cinchona tree produces the Peruvian or Jesuit bark, from which quinine is distilled. A few years ago all cinchona was derived from Peru, but the Dutch have introduced the tree to Java, and have more than 100,000 growing. It has rooted with great success in Neilgherry-hills, and it is now proposed to form plantations in Ceylon.

IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED to conclude and commemorate the repeal of the Taxes upon Knowledge by a presentation to Mr. C. D. Collett. A committee, including several members of Parliament, has been formed for this purpose. Mr. Cobden proposed that this should be done in 1855, at the close of the first seven years' service of Mr. Collett as the secretary of this movement. Strenuous efforts will be made that this closing presentation shall be worthy of the occasion and the long services which it recognises.

THE REV. J. H. GUENEY, Rector of St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, who died on Saturday last, was born in Serjeants'-inn, August 15, 1802, and was consequently in his 60th year. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and took his Bachelor's degree in 1824, being Third Classic, next to the Chancellor's medalists, in the first Classical Tripos. In 1848 he was presented by the Crown to St. Mary's, Marylebone. He was the author of two volumes of sermons on "Old Testament Histories" and "Texts from the Epistles and Gospels for particular Sundays;" of three volumes of historical sketches entitled "The Age of Discovery," "St. Louis," and "God's Heroes and the World's Heroes" also of pamphlets on "The New Poor-law," and "The Scotch Church Question," and of "Four Letters to the Bishop of Exeter on Scripture Readers."

A SALE OF RARE AND CURIOUS AUTOGRAPHS has just been concluded at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's, Leicester-square. The prices obtained were very high, being in some cases double what were paid for the same documents a few years ago. The following are a few of the most notable: A letter signed by Anne Boleyn, 11*l.* 10*s.* A letter of Pomponne de Bellièvre, who was sent as ambassador from the French Court, to intercede with Elizabeth on behalf of Mary Queen of Scots: this letter having reference to that mission, 8*l.* Letter of Catherine of Aragon to the Emperor Charles V., written after her divorce, and appealing for sympathy and support, 2*l.* Letter signed by Catherine Parr, informing her brother of her marriage with Henry VIII., which had taken place about eight days before, 2*l.* Letter signed by Edward VI., 13*l.* 15*s.* A letter of Handel, respecting some engagements for the King's Theatre, 13*l.* 10*s.* Receipt signed by Hogarth, 4*l.* A Fable in the hand of La Fontaine, 4*l.* A short letter of Martin Luther, 8*l.* A letter of Marat, 5*l.* Two warrants signed by Mary I., 7*l.* 7*s.* and 5*l.* 10*s.* A letter of Mary Queen of Scots, in which she refers to the religious distractions of the time, 2*l.* A letter of Philip Melanchthon, 7*l.* A notarial document signed by the celebrated Molière, said to be only example of his signature in this country, 1*l.* A letter of Racine, giving an account of the battle of Nervinde, when the confederate army, under William III., was defeated, 6*l.* 5*s.* Two documents signed by Richard III., the first as Duke of Gloucester, the second as King, 11*l.* 10*s.* and 18*l.* Letters of the two brothers Robespierre, 8*l.* 5*s.* Letter of the heroic Madame Roland, 5*l.* A fine letter of Rubens, of considerable antiquarian interest, 10*l.* 15*s.* The original deed of bargain and sale to Shakespeare of a house in Blackfriars, 7*l.* It is the counterpart to this deed, bearing his autograph, which is possessed by the Guildhall Library. A conveyance to the uses of Shakespeare's will, in which, amongst other curious facts in relation to the poet's family history, is recorded the name of the husband of Shakespeare's daughter Judith. He appears to have been one Thomas Quiney, of Stratford, vintner. No information respecting him is believed to have been hitherto discovered, 3*l.*

"ACCEPTED ADDRESSES," a new collection, from the magazines, of tales and sketches by Mr. G. A. Sala, is announced by Messrs. Tinsley Brothers.

MR. HELPS, the author of "Friends in Council," has in the press an essay entitled "Organisation in Daily Life," which will be published by Messrs. Parker, Son, and Bourn.

MR. RICHARD HOLT HUTTOX will write the fourteenth of the Tracts for Priests and People, "On the Incarnation and Principles of Evidence," with a letter by the Rev. F. D. Maurice.

A VOLUME OF SERMONS, by the late Rev. C. T. Erskine, of Wakefield, with a Memoir by the Bishop of Brechin is in preparation.

MR. MUDIE will commence in April a *Library Circular*, or *Monthly Register of Current Literature* of twenty-four pages quarterly.

MR. ROBERT BELL, editor of the annotated edition of the English Poets, is to deliver a lecture on "Old English Nursery Rhymes, Songs, and Ballads," at the Sydenham Lecture Hall, on the evening of the 20th inst., for the benefit of that institution.

MESSRS. WERTHEIM, MACINTOSH, AND HUNT, have in the press a "People's Common Prayer-book," containing the Morning and Evening Services, Litany, Communion, Canticles Pointed, &c., arranged as they are gone straight through in public worship. This Prayer-book will be sold for 2*d.*, and will be of great use to children and simple people who cannot find their way among the leaves of the complete book.

THE BUSINESS of Mr. Manwaring, of King William-street, is, we learn, to be wound-up. The *Westminster Review* has been transferred to Messrs. Tribner and Co.; Mr. Vance's "Romantic Episodes," has been adopted by Messrs. Chapman and Hall; and Mr. Herbert Spencer's "First Principles," by Messrs. Williams and Norgate. Mr. Devey's projected Life of Count Cavour has not, as yet, found another publisher.

THE LIBRARY COMPANY has had all its shares taken up, and has been declining applications. We hear a great number of the shareholders consists of clergymen and Dissenting ministers. The *Record*, we notice, distrusts the orthodoxy of the concern because Mr. Coningham is chairman. We hope to announce shortly that the Company has taken premises and commenced business.

MESSRS. TINSLEY BROTHERS will start, in April, a twopenny monthly, called *The Library Circular of New and Second-hand Books*. It will give a list of all books expected in the course of the new month, a summary of the contents of the leading books published in the past month, and a list of new and second-hand books suited for circulating libraries of every description. Curiously enough, Mr. Mudie and Messrs. Tinsley each advertise new periodicals with the same purpose and the same title—*The Library Circular*. One or other must make a change.

THE COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY have awarded gold medals to the following gentlemen, in recognition of the value of their respective works: To the Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, D.D., F.T.C.D., for his "Researches in Physical Optics, Magnetism, and Meteorology;" to Mr. Robert Mallett, for his "Researches in the Dynamics and Phenomena of Earthquakes;" to Mr. J. T. Gilbert, for his "History of the City of Dublin;" and to Mr. Whitley Stokes, for his philological work, entitled "Irish Glosses," published by the Irish Archaeological and Celtic Society.

THE OLDEST PAPER BOOK IN EXISTENCE is by some thought to be the "Red Book of Lynn," an ancient register belonging to the Corporation of King's Lynn. It has lately been repaired and rebound; and the leaves, having from age become reduced to a loose cottony substance, have been carefully resized. It is known as the "Red Book" from its original binding having been of that colour. It consists of 150 leaves, on which are transcribed wills, deeds of conveyance, proceedings of the Husting's Court, admission of apprentices to the freedom of the town, and other memoranda. The first entry is a transcript of the will of Peter de Thornden, burgess of Lynn, dated 1309; the latest entry is on folio 100, and is dated 15 Richard II. Of course, the date of the first entry does not establish the age of the book, as the will in question may have been made very many years before the testator's decease, or its transcription after that event.

MR. JOSEPH LILLY, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden, has issued a new catalogue of "Rare, Curious, and Useful Books," with most of their titles quoted at length, and frequently some interesting notes concerning their history. Mr. Lilly has this week published the second volume of Mr. William Blades's "Life and Typography of William Caxton," of which only 255 copies have been printed. The second volume comprises an account of Caxton's printing-office, his types and typographical customs; a bibliographical and literary account of all the works printed by or ascribed to his press; a list of books printed by Caxton and contained in public or private libraries now dispersed, ranging from 1510 to 1861; a list of more than 270 books printed by Caxton, now in the public libraries of Great Britain, France, Austria, Germany, Sweden, and America; a list of more than 180 books printed by him now in private libraries, and nearly 100 facsimile illustrations of Caxton's pages. Mr. Blades being a practical printer, brings to his work an amount of knowledge which it would be difficult for an amateur to have compassed.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS by Mr. Manley Hopkins, the British Consul-General therein, is in preparation by Messrs. Longman and Co. in one volume entitled "Hawaii, its Past, Present, and Future." This small and distant Archipelago of the North Pacific Ocean is interesting in many aspects. To the ethnologist, as the extreme north-western limit of the great Turanian division of mankind; to the naturalist, as exhibiting the most active volcanic agencies in the world; to the historical student, as developing the entire biography of a people in a period of eighty years, in which it has emerged from complete savagery to civilisation; to the mercantile community, as being the centre and stepping-stone of the increasing commerce which crosses the waste of waters between the Eastern and Western worlds—the "pivot-islands" of the Pacific, as the Americans say; to the young, as the scene of their hero Cook's final discoveries and of his death; and to the Churchman, as being the scene of the latest mission undertaken to promulgate his faith.

UNITED STATES.—Miss Jane G. Swisshelm, formerly editress of a Pittsburg paper, recently appeared before the Minnesota State Senate, and presented a Bill on the subject of woman's rights, for the consideration of that body. She afterwards addressed the Senate, and was listened to with marked attention.

A girl sixteen years old edits a newspaper in New York State—the *Penfield Extra*.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.—The publishers of the *Vermont Chronicle* have recently received 10 dollars for a subscription that has been due and the paper stopped for more than twenty years.

FRANCE.—Prince Napoleon's two speeches are going to be translated into Italian under the inspection of the Prince himself, and 100,000 copies will be sent to Turin.

GERMANY.—At Berlin, the meeting of the *National Verein* has agreed to commemorate in May the birth of Philosopher Fichte, who, born a hundred years ago (1762), was the first to propagate the idea of German unity.

TRADE NEWS.

NOTICE OF Sittings for LAST EXAMINATION.—April 3, D. Rogers, White-street, Cutler-street, Hounds-ditch, quill pen dealer.

April 3, R. Willoughby, West Smithfield, and Carlton-road, Mile-end, printer.

March 26, E. Reynolds, Landport, Hants, printer.

March 26, J. R. James, Landport, Portsea, news-vendor.

SPRINGFIELD MILL, on the river Esk, near Loanhead, Edinburgh (S. 29), recently occupied by Messrs. Durhams and Sons, is advertised for sale by auction on the 26th inst.

MR. THOMAS POULTER, of Upper Thames-street, has recently purchased the old-established business of Mr. Osborne, engraver, &c., of Sherborne-lane.

MESSRS. JOHN SIMMONS AND CO., of Bishopsgate-house, have purchased the country trade of Mr. Housefield, of Long Lane. Mr. Housefield continues the town trade as heretofore.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMING SALES.

By Messrs. SOTHEBY and WILKINSON, at 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 18th and 19th March, a collection of books and some fine manuscripts.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ENGLISH.

AGE (The) of Little Men. A Review of Fame. Fcp 8vo cl 2s 6d. R. Hardwicke.

AIHN (Dr. F.) First Class Book; or, First French Course. 4th edit improved 12mo cl 1s 6d.

ALDARD.—The Red Track: a Tale of Life in Mexico. By Gustave Aldard. Fcp 8vo bds 2s.

ALM (Ward and Lock) ALL the Year Round; a Weekly Journal Conducted by Charles Dickens. Vol. 6. Royal 8vo cl 3s 6d. Office.

ALL Round the World. Vol. 3. Edited by W. F. Ainsworth, F.R.G.S. Imp 8vo cl 7s 6d. W. Kent and Co.

ALLSHORN.—A Handy Book of Domestic Homoeopathic Practice; or, Hints how to Use a few of the Principle Medicines in the Absence of Professional Advice; also directions as to Diet and Regimen, with short Dissertations on Hydrotherapy and Galvanism. By George Edward Allshorn, M.D. Cr 8vo cl 3s. Houlston and Wright.

BENSON.—Ashcombe Churchyard. By Evelyn Benson. Cheap edit 2 vols post 8vo cl 12s.

SECRET (The) of Nonconformity. By Edw. Lear. 5th edit with new Pictures. Oblong 8vo bds 3s 6d. Routledge and Co.

BUNYAN.—The Pilgrim's Progress. By John Bunyan. With Explanatory Notes by Mason. New edit fcp 8vo cl 1s 6d. T. Nelson and Sons.

CAMPBELL.—Popular Tales of the West Highlands, orally collected, with a Translation by J. F. Campbell. Vols. 3 and 4. Post 8vo cl 16s. Edmonston and Douglas.

CARSON.—The Form of the Horse, as it lies open to the Inspection of the Ordinary Observer. By Jas. C. L. Carson, M.D. 2nd edit fcp 8vo cl 3s 6d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

CALENDAR of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of Charles I., 1621-1633, Preserved in Her Majesty's Record Office. Edited by Jno. Bruce, Esq., A.M. Imp 8vo cl 15s. Longman and Co.

CALENDAR of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of Charles II., 1660-1664, Preserved in Her Majesty's Record Office. Edited by Mary Anne Everett Green. Royal 8vo cl 15s. Longman and Co.

CLABON.—Praise, Precept, and Prayer. A Book of Family Worship. By John M. Clabon. 8vo cl 1s. Rivingtons.

CLARKE.—What the Prophets Foretold: a Compendium of Scripture Prediction, with special Reference to the Duration and Doom of the Papal Antichrist, the Judgments of the Great Day of God Almighty, and the Dawn of Millennial Glory. By John Algernon Clarke. Fcp 4to cl 8s 6d. Nisbet and Co.

CONSECUTIVE (The) Prayer Book. Containing the Morning and Evening Prayers of the Church of England, arranged in the order in which they are Read. 32mo swd 3d, cl 1s 6d.

COOPER.—Sermons for Cottage Homes. By the Rev. Edward Cooper, M.A. 1st Series fcp 8vo cl 1s 6d. or in a packet 1s. Knight and Son.

CUMMING.—The Miller's Return, or, The World as it will Be. By the Rev. John Cumming. D. 4to cl 7s 6d. R. Hamilton.

DAVIES.—GARDEN.—Tracts for Priests and People. No. XIII.: The Death of Christ: a Review of the Bishop of Gloucester's Essay in "Aids to Faith." By the Rev. J. H. Davies and F. Garden. Cr 8vo swd 1s. Macmillan and Co.

DREW.—Reasons of Faith; or, the Order of Christian Argument Developed and Explained. With Appendix. By G. S. Drew, M.A. 12mo cl 4s 6d. Bell and Daldy.

DE PRESENCE.—The Religions before Christ; being an Introduction to the History of the First Three Centuries of the Church. By Edmond De Presseisen. Translated by L. Cockran.

With Preface by the Author. 8vo cl 7s 6d. (T. and T. Clark, Edinburgh) Hamilton and Co.

ESSAYS and REVIEWS. 10th edit post 8vo cl 5s. Longman and Co.

FAITH and PEACE: being Answers to some of "Essays and Reviews." By the following writers: W. E. Jelf, B.D.; J. W. Joyce, M.A.; Jas. Fendall, M.A.; W. Lee, D.D.; E. Huxtable, M.A. Preface by Ven. Archdeacon Denison. 8vo cl 12s. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

FIRESIDE Verses. By E. L., Edited by a Lady. Fcp 8vo cl 1s. J. Nisbet and Co.

FLORAL (The) Music Book, for Young Learners. By Mrs. Townsend. Oblong 8vo swd 2s. Dean and Son.

FULFORD.—Saul: a Dramatic Poem, and other Poems. By Wm. Fulford, M.A. 12mo cl 3s. Bell and Daldy.

FUS. Vol. I. 4to cl 4s 6d. Office.

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